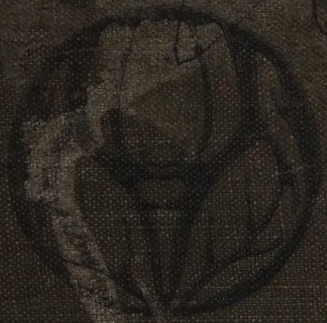
PROGRESSIVE

COURSE

IN

SPELLING

COMPLETE



BY J. N. HUNT

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

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THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE

IN

SPELLING

IN TWO PARTS

BY

J. N. HUNT

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I TELL you earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay, letter by letter. . . .

A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages, may not be able to speak any but his own, may have read very few books; but whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly.

Let the accent of words be watched, and closely; let their meaning be watched more closely still.

—JOHN RUSKIN.

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PROGRESSIVE SPELLING.

E-P 80

PREFACE

In recent years the study of English has received more attention in high schools and colleges than ever before. In some public schools, however, there has been a tendency to neglect or slight such fundamental phases of English work as *spelling* and *pronunciation* by making them simply *incidental* to other studies. As a result, business men who employ pupils from the grammar-school grades find many poorly equipped in spelling, and high-school instructors complain that many students, for the same cause, are not well prepared for their work.

The "Progressive Course in Spelling" has been prepared with the hope that its use would awaken an interest in and encourage the study of words. Attention is invited to the *grading* and *grouping* of its contents.

1. **As to Grading.** Each of the Two Parts is planned to cover the work of three years, or three grades. The vocabulary of each Part has been selected from the textbooks used in the several grades and also from other sources, so that it includes the words *necessarily* used by the pupil both in and out of school, and **the order of their presentation is in harmony with his advancement.**

2. **As to Grouping.** The arrangement of the vocabulary is such as to provide for the study of **related words.** The exercises include: (*a*) words *phonetically* arranged; (*b*) words *topically* arranged; (*c*) drills on *grammatical forms, prefixes, suffixes, synonyms, homophones,* etc.

Besides furnishing a great variety of exercises on these topics, the "Progressive Course" indicates both **accent** and **syllabication,** and employs a system of diacritical markings by which **the pupil is rendered self-helpful in acquiring a correct pronunciation.**

SYLLABLES AND ACCENT

A **syllable** is a word, or the part of a word, that is uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A **monosyllable** is a word of one syllable; a **dissyllable** is a word of two, a **trisyllable** of three, and a **polysyllable** of four or more syllables.

Accent is the greater force or stress of voice which distinguishes one syllable from another syllable of the same word.

In the word-columns of this book each accented syllable is indicated by placing the mark of accent (′) to the right and a little above it. Many words of three or more syllables have two syllables accented, thus: *in′tro-duce′*, *in′vi ta′tion*. The greater stress, or **primary** accent, is indicated by the heavier accent mark; the weaker stress, or **secondary** accent, is shown by the lighter mark

WORDS CLASSIFIED

A **primitive**, or **root-word**, is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *go*, *man*, *boy*. Two or more root-words combined may form **compound** words; as, *workman*. Some compound words are written with the hyphen; as, *to-day*, *forget-me-not*.

A **derivative** word is one formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a **prefix** or **suffix**; as, *men*, *unmanly*.

Synonyms are words of the same or similar meaning; as, *royal*, *kingly*. **Antonyms** are words of opposite meaning; as, *life*, *death*.

Homophones are words of the same sound, but different in spelling and meaning; as, *see*, *sea*; *bin*, *been*.

Homographs are words of the same sound and spelling, but differing in meaning; as the noun *bear* and the verb *bear*; or *pound*, meaning *to strike*, *an inclosure*, *a weight*.

SOUNDS AND SY

All *spoken* words are composed
sounds.

A **vocal** is an elementary
tone; as the sound of *a* in

A **diphthong** is the unio
as *ou* in *out* or *oi* in *oil.*

A **subvocal** or **voiced**
made of voice and
n in *man.*

An **aspirate** o
made of pure

The lette
The regula
The o
Since
Engli
bet

PRONUNCIATION

CCENTED VOCALS

		SYMBOLS
Long *o* . .	*as in* old,	ō
hort *o* . .	" on,	ŏ
dial *o* .	" soft,	o̊
o . .	" orb,	ô
. .	" boot,	o͞o
.	" foot,	o͝o
	" use,	ū
	" up,	ŭ
	" urn,	û

ĭ

VOICED CONSONANTS OR SUBVOCALS

SYMBOLS			SYMBOLS		
b	*as in*	bat, bad, bubble	r	*as in*	rat, term, tarry
d	"	did, had, riddle	th	"	the, with, that
g	"	go, log, Gorgon	v	"	vine, very, give
j	"	jug, just, enjoy	w	"	we, wet, will
l	"	lip, lily, lively	y	"	yes, yet, young
m	"	man, member	z	"	zone, zigzag
n	"	not, ran, none	z	"	azure, = sound of zh
ng	"	sing, sang, ring			

VOICELESS CONSONANTS OR ASPIRATES

f	*as in*	fan, fife, fifty	t	*as in*	tin, pit, strut
h	"	hat, hold, beheld	th	"	thin, thick, fifth
k	"	kind, like, kick	sh	"	she, shall, blush
p	"	pin, help, peep	ch	"	child, march
s	"	sit, picks, decks	wh = hw	"	when, wheat

CONSONANTAL EQUIVALENTS

ç	*as in*	niçe	= s	qu	*as in*	quite	= kw
c	"	cat	= k	q*u*	"	bouq*u*et	= k
c̱h	"	maç̱hine	= sh	s̱	"	has̱	= z
ġ	"	aġe	= j	s̱	"	leis̱ure	= zh
i	"	union	= y	x	"	ox	= ks
ṉ	"	thiṉk	= ng	x̱	"	ex̱ist	= gz
ph	"	Ralph	= f				

The tie bar, as in natu͡re, verdu͡re, indicates an allowable tendency to give tu͡ the sound chu, and du͡ the sound ju; but the *preferred* pronunciation is tu͡ and du͡.

In the word columns of this book, *italics* indicate silent letters; as *a* in lo*a*f, *b* in lam*b*.

THE ALPHABET

Script		Roman	
A	*a*	A	a
B	*b*	B	b
C	*c*	C	c
D	*d*	D	d
E	*e*	E	e
F	*f*	F	f
G	*g*	G	g
H	*h*	H	h
I	*i*	I	i
J	*j*	J	j
K	*k*	K	k
L	*l*	L	l
M	*m*	M	m
N	*n*	N	n
O	*o*	O	o
P	*p*	P	p
Q	*q*	Q	q
R	*r*	R	r
S	*s*	S	s
T	*t*	T	t
U	*u*	U	u
V	*v*	V	v
W	*w*	W	w
X	*x*	X	x
Y	*y*	Y	y
Z	*z*	Z	z

THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING

PART ONE

SECTION 1

1. SOUNDS OF "LONG **a**" AND "SHORT **a**"

sāme	same	răn	ran
name	name	sand	sand
save	save	band	band
wave	wave	lamp	lamp
lame	lame	tramp	tramp

Direction: Tell the number of *letters* and *sounds* in each word. Give two sounds of **a**.

2. SOUNDS OF "LONG **e**" AND "SHORT **e**"

mē	me	nĕst	nest
fēar	fear	send	send
lean	lean	mend	mend
beat	beat	kept	kept
meat	meat	step	step

Direction: Copy the words. Give the *sound* of each letter.

3. SOUNDS OF "LONG i" AND "SHORT i"

kīnd	vīne	wīld	slĭp	skĭm
find	nine	mild	slim	milk
life	wire	pile	trip	swim
wife	fire	tile	limp	lift

Direction: Copy the words of the lesson, beginning thus: —

kind vine wild slip skim

4. "LONG o," "SHORT o," AND "MEDIAL o"

sōld	hōle	bōat	lŏg	blŏt
bold	pole	load	flog	slot
told	bore	road	from	romp
hope	sole	foam	drop	sŏft

sold hole boat log blot

Note: "Medial o," or ŏ̄, is a sound midway between "short o," as in *blot*, and "broad o," as in *for*.

5. "LONG u," "SHORT u," AND u̱ = o͞o

tūbe	sūit	jŭg	drŭm	tŭsk
mūle	blu̱e	mug	dust	husk
pūre	glu̱e	lump	must	rung
tūne	flu̱te	jump	rust	flung

To Teachers. — In the lessons above, call the attention of pupils to these facts: (1) that words ending in *silent* e, or that have two vowels in one syllable, contain a *long* vowel sound; (2) that most words ending in consonants have *short* vowel sounds.

6. REVIEW OF "LONG" AND "SHORT" VOWELS

fāt*e*	fīn*e*	nōt*e*	bē*a*d	pā*i*n
tāp*e*	dīn*e*	slōp*e*	stē*a*m	rā*i*n
rāt*e*	wīn*e*	plụm*e*	blō*a*t	plā*i*n

Direction: 1. Note that the *silent* letters are in *italics*, and that all words contain a *long* vowel sound. 2. Copy from each word above all but the *silent* letters, and note that the words thus formed contain only *short* vowel sounds.

7. DOUBLED LETTERS

ădd	ŏff	fĭll	tŏss	seed
odd	sĕll	rŏll	bŭzz	weed
egg	tell	mŏss	fuzz	keep

Direction: Tell how many letters and sounds in each word. Do the *doubled* letters represent more than one sound?

8. SOUND OF **ç = s**; SOUND OF **c** OR **ck = k**

nīç*e*	sĭnç*e*	c*a*pe	c*u*be	dŭck
laç*e*	twīç*e*	c*a*ne	c*a*me	flock
fĕnç*e*	sliç*e*	c*oa*l	c*o*st	crock

cent juice cold club quack

9. SOUND OF **ş = z**

bees	rōşe	clōşe	ūşe	rīşe
sees	noşe	hōes	tēaşe	prīze
gōes	ēars	flīes	plēaşe	prāişe

See the bees on the rose.

10. SOUNDS OF **ch, sh, wh**

chăt	sŭch	ĕăsh	whĕn	whīle
chop	ea*ch*	wish	whip	whale
much	ma*ch*	shut	whiz	wheel
bunch	tē*ach*	shade	white	whine
lunch	re*ach*	shone	wheat	which

11. SOUND OF **ng = n̲ IN ink**

rĭng	lŏng	brĭng	băn̲k	sĭn̲k
sang	wĭng	stung	ran̲k	san̲k
sung	swing	young	pin̲k	sun̲k
sŏng	swung	strŏng	win̲k	chun̲k

12. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

band	glad	least	pin̲k	tease
eape	heat	mate	pitch	vale
dear	jail	maid	reach	will
fold	kill	neat	soak	year

Direction: Cover the first letter of each word, and note the word thus formed. Sound the first letter of each word.

13. DICTATION EXERCISE

One thing at a time
And that done well,
Is a very good rule.
As many can tell.

14. SOUNDS OF "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

ea̋rt	pärt	ȧnt	tȧsk	dȧnçe
ea̋rd	tart	fast	pass	lançe
yard	hard	last	grass	chaff
yarn	start	mast	flask	chançe
barn	charm	past	brass	branch

Direction: Pronounce these words with care.

15. SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = **ô** IN **for**

a̧ll	sa̧w	sa̧lt	ha̧ll	ela̧w
tall	da*w*n	halt	tall	era*w*l
ea̋ll	la*w*n	want	warn	ya*w*n
fall	fa*w*n	wart	warm	dwarf

16. SOUND OF "TILDE **e**" OR OF "TILDE **i**" = **û**

hẽr	ẽarn	sīr	dīrt	fīrm
term	le*a*rn	bird	whirl	mirth
were	he*a*rd	chirp	squirt	pẽ*a*rl
verse	e*a*rth	first	flirt	se*a*rch

17. SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**"

po͞or	so͞on	lo͝ok	ho͝od	bro͞om
food	root	took	soot	bloom
fool	loose	e̋ook	nook	spoon
e̋ool	roost	wood	stood	ero͝ok
	shoot	wool	shook	brook

18. SOUNDS OF **â = ê**, AND **õ = û**

râre	hâir	êre	tûrn	wõrd
dare	stâir	hêir	eûrl	wõrm
bare	spâre	thêre	hûrt	wõrth
eare	sweâr	whêre	bûrst	wõrld

19. SOUND OF DIPHTHONG **ou** = DIPHTHONG **ow**

loud	shout	found	fowl	growl
proud	stout	bound	howl	erowd
hound	trout	sound	gown	elown
eloud	spout	round	town	erown
eount	mound	sprout	brown	drown

20. SOUND OF DIPHTHONG **oi** = DIPHTHONG **oy**

oil	eoin	spoil	noiṣe	boy
boil	join	hoist	void	toy
soil	joint	joist	voiçe	an noy'
toil	point	moist	choiçe	en joy'

21. DICTATION EXERCISE

All that you do.
Do with your might;
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

PR

22. S

trȳ

drȳ

frȳ

sl

30. TWO INITIAL CONSONANTS

blāde	clērk	drăg	grāde	snuff
blaze	clēan	drēam	grănd	sneeze
blåst	clŏth	float	plāçe	sneak
brāve	creep	frŏst	plăn̲k	spoke
brĕath	crĕpt	freeze	sleeve	spill

Direction: Pronounce these words, giving attention to initial consonants.

31. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

more	less	fine	coarse
most	least	frown	smile
därk	light	best	worst
dull	shärp	bet′ter	worse

Direction: Dictate a word, and require pupil to give the opposite.

32. THREE INITIAL CONSONANTS

strĭp	thrŏb	sprĕad	sĕrŭb	strāy
strap	thrōw	sprāin	sĕrap	strĭng
strut	thrīçe	sprăng	strēam	strīpe
strạw	thrĕad	sprout	strōll	strāin

Direction: Pronounce each word; then cover the first two letters and pronounce the words thus formed.

33. OPPOSITE MEANINGS

weak	strong	o′ver	un′der
sweet	sour	in′side′	out′side′
clear	cloud′y	near′er	far′ther
much	lit′tle	fôr′wărd	back′wărd

34. SILENT CONSONANTS

hä*l*f	hă*t*ch	*g*nă*t*	lĭm*b*	*k*nŏ*t*
e*a*lf	wi*t*ch	*g*na*w*	e*o*m*b*	*k*nō*w*
e*a*lm	cha*l*k	*w*rōte	dŭm*b*	*k*nife
ba*l*m	sta*l*k	*w*rĭst	erum*b*	*k*neel

35. PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

hĕ*a*d	eye	pä*l*m	*k*nee	ĕl′bō*w*
skull	cheek	thŭm*b*	thī*gh*	an̲′kle
brā*i*n	chest	tōes̲	bōnes̲	fin̲′ger
skin	brĕ*a*st	na*i*ls̲	lŭngs̲	mus′*c*le
flesh	he*a*rt	joints	thrō*a*t	shō*u*l′der

36. SOUND OF **o̊** = "SHORT **u**"

do̊ne	fro̊nt	a̲ bo̊ve′	do̊z′en
do̊es̲	flo̊od	o̊th′er	e*o*v′er
no̊ne	blo̊od	mo̊n′e*y*	wo̊n′der
so̊me	to̊ng*ue*	ho̊n′e*y*	no̊th′ing

37. DICTATION EXERCISE

When youve work to do,
Do it with a will;
They who reach the top,
First must climb the hill.

38. SOUND OF "BROAD **o**" = "BROAD **a**"

ôr	c**ô**rd	h**ô**rn	**ô**r'der	**ôu***gh*t
nor	c*o*rk	horse	bor'der	tho*ugh*t
for	fork	short	c*o*r'ner	bo*ugh*t
form	north	storm	morn'ing	bro*ugh*t

Direction · In pronouncing these words, sound **ô** like **a** in *all*.

39. BODILY ACTS

f*ee*l	s*ee*	sh*ou*t	st*ă*nd	squ*ee*ze
to*ŭ*ch	b*ow*	sh*o*v*e*	tr*ĕa*d	c*ă*r'ry
taste	wa*l*k	s*e*r*ē*am	st*o͞o*p	whis'p*e*r
smell	ta*l*k	s*e*r*ă*tch	m*ä*rch	whis'*tle*

40. SOUND OF **o** AND **u** = "SHORT **oo**"

w*o*lf	p*u*ll	w*o**u**ld	f*u*l'ly	p*u*ss'y
p*u*sh	f*u*ll	c*o**u**ld	f*u*ll'er	p*u*t'ting
b*u*sh	p*u*ss	sh*o**u**ld	w*o*m'an	p*u*d'ding

41. SOUND OF **o** AND **u** = "LONG **oo**"

*wh*o	m*o*ve	tr*u*e	br*u*te	r*u*'in
*wh*om	m*o*v'ing	r*u*de	tr*u*th	br*u*'in
*wh*o*s*e	lo*s*'ing	er*u*de	tr*u*th*s*	r*u*l'er
lo*s*e	thr*o**u**gh	pr*u*ne	fr*u*its	tr*u*'ly

Note to Teacher. — The vowel **u** regularly has the sound of "long **oo**" instead of "long **u**" when it follows **r**, **bl**, **cl**, **fl**, **gl**, **pl**, or **sl**, and in some words when it follows **j**.

42. ARTICLES OF CLOTHING

c**oa**t	sh**oe**	gl**ove**	c**uff**	gā′t**er**
vest	b**oo**t	wā**i**st	neck′tie	slip′per
ape	s**ea**rf	skīrt	bon′net	stock′ing
shawl	c**loa**k	shīrt	rib′bon	gär′ter

Direction: Add *s* to each word, thus making it mean *more than one.*

43. SOUNDS OF **e** = **ā**, AND OF **a** = **ŏ**

v**ei**l	th**ey**	wh**a**t	sw**a**p	squ**a**sh
w**eigh**	wh**ey**	w**a**sh	sw**a**mp	w**a**n′der
sl**eigh**	ō b**ey**′	w**a**tch	w**a**sp	sw**a**l′l**ow**
n**eigh**	sk**ei**n	sw**a**n	squ**a**d	qu**a**r′rel

Direction: In these words sound **a** like "short **o**."

44. IN A DWELLING

kĭ**tch**′ĕn	bā′s**i**n	pär′lŏr	c**l**ŏs̱′et
pan′trў	stew′pan	mĭr′rŏr	pil′l**ow**
tea′cup	ket′tle	c**a**r′pet	blăṉ′ket
s**au**′çer	grid′dle	bed′r**oo**m	mat′tress

45. DICTATION EXERCISE

Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will find them all the while,
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.

46. SOUND OF **ġ = j**

pāġe	ĕdġe	bădġe	jŭdġe	ġĕn′tle
eaġe	wedġe	dŏdġe	hinġe	pĭ′ġeon
saġe	hedġe	chärġe	lounġe	en′ġĭne
ranġe	bridġe	chānġe	ġī′ant	stranġe

47. IN THE HOME

sŏn	fä′ther	eoŭs′in	din′ner
äunt	mŏth′er	daugh′ter	sup′per
nēçe	chil′dren	vĭs′i tŏr	brĕak′fast
ŭn′cle	pâr′ents	play′mate	lŭnch′eon

48. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

ean′dy	emp′ty	rap′id	un til′
hand′y	pock′et	rag′ged	un less
eab′in	lock′et	sit′ting	ex çel′
hab′it	plen′ty	sun′ning	dis till′
rab′bit	pie′nie	run′ning	ac çept′

Direction: Note that every accented syllable ends with a consonant. How could you mark the vowels to show that they are short?

49. FOREST TREES

ōak	beech	mā′ple	wal′nut
fĭr	bĭrch	çe′dăr	hem′lock
ĕlm	lärch	pop′lar	chĕst′nut
ash	spruçe	wil′lōw	but′ter nut

50. MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

bė gŭn′	fŏl′lō*w*	păl′ăçe	nā′tu̇re
bė fore′	yel′lō*w*	sûr′fāçe	pīe′tu̇re
rė ward′	fel′lō*w*	sĕn′ăte	fig′ûre
rė pēat′	bor′rō*w*	vis̤′ăge	fū′tu̇re
pō lite′	nar′rō*w*	eot′tăge	pās′tu̇re

Note: "Modified long vowels" are found only in *unaccented* syllables; their sounds are unstressed and shorter in quantity than those of the "regular long vowels." For tu̇, see page 7.

51. FRUIT TREES

pe*a*r	fig	ŏl′ĭve	quĭnçe
pē*a*ch	date	lĕm′ŏn	ap′ple
plum	lime	ăl′mond	chĕr′ry
pru̇ne	crab	ŏr′anġe	ā′prĭ cot

52. SOUND OF FINAL ẽr

gĭv′ẽr	flow′ẽr	păt′tẽr	ēi′thẽr
riv′er	show′er	mat′ter	nēi′ther
lov′er	keep′er	glit′ter	lĕa*th*′er
drō′ver	lea*d*′er	twit′ter	fea*th*′er
drīv′er	nea*r*′er	dif′fer	wea*th*′er

53. DICTATION EXERCISE

The stars are tiny daisies high,
Opening and shutting in the sky:
While daisies are the stars below
Twinkling and sparkling as they grow.

54. LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

fa′vŏr	be′ing	pi′lȯt	ad mire′
fla′vŏr	see′ing	qui′et	ad vi$e′
gra′vy	stee′ple	po′et	ex-eu$e′
lay′ing	wea′ry	po′em	sup po$e′
play′ing	peo′ple	mu′$ie	en dure′

Direction: Note how every *accented* syllable ends.

55. IN THE GARDEN

plănts	pēa$	lēave$	rad′ish
weed$	bean$	bĕr′ry	eab′bȧġe
rōōts	beets	bu$h′ĕ$	pȯ tā′tō
sta$lks	vine$	bĕr′rĭe$	tȯ mā′tō

56. PECULIAR SECOND SYLLABLES

fā′ble (b′l)	bee′tle	ēa′gle	doŭ′ble
no′ble	fee′ble	la′dle	eou′ple
sta′ble	pûr′ple	tri′fle	trou′ble

Note: Every syllable contains a vowel, but in many unaccented ones, such as these, the *voice glide* takes the place of a regular vowel sound.

57. WORDS FOR CAREFUL PRONUNCIATION

băt′tle	mĭd′dle	bŭck′le	nĭb′ble
rat′tle	rid′dle	puz′zle	pud′dle
pad′dle	pick′le	set′tle	mud′dle
ped′dle	tick′le	erip′ple	muf′fle
peb′ble	eack′le	whit′tle	stub′ble

Note: Each *doubled* consonant above represents but one sound; the second syllable of each word is pronounced *′l.*

58. OBJECTS ON A FARM

gāte	grāin	bär′leў	gär′den
fĕnçe	wheat	elō′ver	ôr′chärd
rāils	oats	mĕad′ōw	eôrn′erib
pōsts	eôrn′field	blue grăss	straw′stack

59. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **a**

bēak	lēap	rōar	ĕar′ly
dear	lead	roam	rĕad′y
deal	cheap	roast	heav′y
heap	feast	eoal	health′y
beard	sheaf	eoarse	wealth′y

60. WORK OF THE FARM

sōw	haul	build	hăr′rōw
mow	lōad	ditch	plow′ing
feed	hĭtch	rĕ pâir′	hōe′ing
rēap	thrĕsh	im prove′	eut′ting

61. DICTATION REVIEW

Grass grows in the meadow. It is cut and made into hay. Hay is the food of horses, sheep, and cattle.

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
Benjamin Franklin.

62. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT i

pāil	gāin	fiēld	friĕnd
mail	plain	pieçe	fiērçe
sail	chain	chief	piērçe
paint	praiṣe	thief	griēf
saint	fâir′y	thieves	bē liēve′

63. OPPOSITE MEANINGS

smạll	lärġe	shŭt	o′pen
tī*gh*t	lōōse	lēad	fŏl′lō*w*
kind	ẹrụ′ĕl	hĕlp	hĭn′der
hūġe	tī′nў	rāiṣe	lō*w*′er
noon	mid′night	gĭv*e*	rē çēive′

Direction: Cover one column and think the word opposite

64. SILENT VOWELS

greāt	guīde	thrĕad	çĕr′taĭn
tīred	guärd	mā′s*o*n	ẹăp′taĭn
trīed	guĕss	māid′*e*n	ẹûr′taĭn
trĕad	guĕst	hĕav′*e*n	moun′taĭn

Direction: Name a *silent* vowel in each word.

65. DICTATION REVIEW

Here is a *piece* of an old *sail*. How *coarse* it is! Please *mail* this letter. My *friend* will receive it early. The boys are *hoeing* in the cornfield.

Close the door. Raise the window. Fetch a *pail* of water. Are you certain that you can spell *receive* and *believe?*

66. "LONG **a**" AND "SHORT **a**," ACCENTED

bā′by	dāi′ly	tăf′fy	văl′ūe
va′pŏr	wait′er	tap′ping	val′leў
wa′ger	paint′er	hap′pen	gan′der
tak′ing	rain′bow	mat′ter	man′ner
wak′ing	faint′ly	chat′ter	grav′el

67. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

wīse	fo͞ol′ish	prŏmpt	tär′dy
worse	bet′ter	ten′der	har′dy
light	hĕav′y	ug′ly	hănd′some
scârçe	plen′ty	bright	glo͞om′y
fiērçe	gen′tle	strāight	cro͞ok′ĕd

68. SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = "BROAD **o**"

broad	taught	all′der	pause
cause	caught	al′sō	paus′ing
sauçe	naugh′ty	al′mōst	caus′ing
sau′çy	daugh′ter	al′wāys	bĕ cause′

69. WISE SAYINGS

Penny wise and pound foolish.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Many hands make light work.
It is never too late to mend.
It is easier to pull down than to build up.

70. "ITALIAN **a**"

ärch	är′mў	pär′dȯn	där′ling
harp	par′ty	gar′*d*en	dart′ing
marsh	mar′kĕt	hard′*e*n	star′ling
starch	s*e*ar′let	har′nĕss	part′ner

71. VERBS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

b*uȳ*	sĕll	th*a̤w*	freeze
*e*ry	läugh	åsk	ån′*sw*ēr
rīs*e*	f*a̤*ll	bē gĭn′	fin′ish
stŏp	stärt	dē lay′	hās′*te*n
sāve	spĕnd	găth′er	s*e*ăt′ter

72. "MEDIAL **a**," OBSCURED

a̤ bout′	*a̤* līve′	*a̤* mȯng′	*e a̤* năl′
a bō*a*rd′	a lŏng′	a round′	*e*a ress′
a hĕ*a*d′	a lōne′	a sleep′	*e*a nā′ry
a frā*i*d′	a sīde′	a wāy′	In′dĭ *a̤*

Note: The symbol *a̤* indicates a quick, light, "obscure" pronunciation of **a** in unaccented syllables. Similar pronunciations of **ă**, **ĕ**, **ŏ**, **ŭ**, are indicated by *a̤*, *e̤*, *o̤*, *ṳ*, respectively.

73. COPY FROM MEMORY

'Mid pleasures and palaces
Though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble,
There's no place like home.

—JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.

74. "LONG e" IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

ē′ven	hē*a*t′ĕd	dēar′ẽr	sē*a*′side
e′vil	che*a*t′ed	deep′er	se*a*′sho
e*a*t′en	seem′ing	keep′er	tea̤′ing
se*a*′s̤on	team′ing	Ēast′er	queer′l
re*a*′s̤on	need′ing	e*a*st′ern	mere′ly

75. ANIMALS

Full-grown	*Young*	*Full-grown*	*Young*
dog	pup′py	gōōse	gŏs̤′ling
eat	kit′*t*en	duck	duck′lin
eow	hĕi*f*′er	deer	fawn
goat	kid	be*a*r	eub
sheep	lam*b*	frog	tad′pole

76. "SHORT e" IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

vĕr′y	lĕt′ter	wĕl′-e*o*me	ex pe*e*t′
fer′ry	bet′ter	s̤elf′ish	ex çept′
fend′er	les′*s*on	shep′*h*ẽrd	in vent′
res′tĭve	lev′e̤l	dwell′ing	eon sent

Direction: Note that every *accented* syllable ends in a *consonant*, and the vowel sound is *short*, — such syllables are *typical*.

77. MEMORY GEM

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like song of birds.
Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, brave, and true.

78. "LONG i" AND "SHORT i," ACCENTED

dī'ĕt	de çīde'	vĭs'ĭt	sĭr'up
dī'al	de sire'	lis'ten	sip'ping
rī'val	in vite'	giv'en	sin'gle
fine'ly	po lite'	driv'en	jin'gle
like'ly	be side'	writ'ten	lim'ber

79. NAMES OF BIRDS

lärk	jay	rob'in	tûr'key
dove	crane	mär'tin	ŏs'trich
wren	quail	păr'rŏt	blue'bird
hawk	stork	spăr'rōw	snōw'bird
crōw	thrush	swal'lōw	black'bird

80. "LONG o," "SHORT o," AND "MEDIAL o," ACCENTED

lō'al	stō'ry	sŏl'id	fŏr'est
vo'al	gro'çer	sor'ry	hon'est
bro'ken	mo'ment	frol'ic	hon'ŏr
spo'ken	no'tĭçe	prof'it	bot'tŏm
smoke'less	hope'less	pop'per	lŏft'y

Direction: Note how accented syllables containing long vowels end.

81. "LONG u" AND "SHORT u," ACCENTED

dū'ty	ex cūse'	nŭm'ber	rŭm'ble
tu'lip	pro duçe'	lum'ber	grum'ble
u'nit	dis pute'	thun'der	cun'ning
stu'pid	beau'ty	slum'ber	hum'ming

82. Sounds of **û**, of **ew** = **ū**, and of **ew** = **o͞o**

dew (ū)	new (ū)	stew (ū)	fûr′nish	cûrl′y
few	newṣ	slew (o͞o)	fur′ther	jour′nal
pew	view	blew (o͞o)	fur′nāçe	jour′ney
mew	jew′el	flew (o͞o)	sur′fāçe	church′eṣ

83. Trisyllables: First Syllable Accented

ĕv′ĕr y	lĭb′er ty	rĕġ′ĭ ment
fam′ĭ ly	hol′i day	ôr′nament
ēaṣ′i ly	yes′ter day	preṣ′ĭ dent
viṣ′it ed	priṣ′on er	dif′fer ent
an′i mal	çĕr′taĭn ly	beaū′tĭ ful

84. Trisyllables: Second Syllable Accented

dĭ rĕet′ly	e lĕv′en	an ȯth′er
di vĕrt′ed	de ṣĕrt′ed	to gĕth′er
do mes′tic	de light′ed	at ten′tĭve
dis eȯv′er	re mem′ber	ex çeed′ing
dis tĭnet′ly	when ev′er	ex peet′ing

85. Names of Boys and Girls

John	George	Maud	Lu′cy	Thom′as
Hugh	Charles	Ma′ry	Em′ma	Wil′liam
Frank	Da′vid	Do′ra	Clar′a	Al′ice
James	Hen′ry	El′la	Lau′ra	Ag′nes

Direction: Copy these words from dictation.

86. COMPOUND WORDS

to-day′	blue′-eyed′	morn′ing-glo′ry
to-night′	dog′s′-eared′	for get′-me-not
to-mŏr′rōw	look′ing-glass	gold′en rod
good′-by′	rock′ing-chair	whip′poor will′

Direction: Note that some compound words are written with, and others without, hyphens.

87. COMPOUND WORDS WITHOUT THE HYPHEN

dew′drop	key′hole	farm′yard	birth′day
day′time	boat′man	corn′stalk	play′thing
rain′bow	web′feet	earth′worm	flag′staff
sun′beam	ear′mark	whale′bone	school′room

Direction: Write each as one word and without a hyphen.

88. CONTRACTIONS

I'm	we'd	it's	don't	isn't
I'd	we've	he's	cän't (*or* cản't)	wasn't
I'll	'tis	she's	shän't (*or* shản't)	you've
I've	'twas	there's	won't	they'll

Note: These contractions are allowable in conversation, but would better be used sparingly, even in social correspondence.

89. A RIDDLE

I'm a humble little thing,
Always coming with the spring;
In the meadows green I'm found,
Peeping just above the ground;
And my stalk is covered flat
With a white and yellow hat.

90. PRONOUNCING TEST

ŏff	wēre	blue′bird	ŏr′ange
cost	thêre	mu′sic	cher′ry
was	where	wa′ter	cheer′ing
catch	*w*hose	sau′çer	cä*l*m′ly
pȧst	wheat	fȧs′*te*n	tū′lip
branch	*w*hole	fŏl′low	căp′taĭn
dançe	grō*w*n	pil′low	lev′el
sūit	drown	rad′ish	don′keў
blue	ôught	gath′er	sea′son
plume	thōugh	weath′er	lem′ŏn
prune	thôught	wheth′er	prō dūçe′
fruit	through	stron′ger	ex cuse′

91. SPELLING TEST

much	seize	lov′er	peo′ple
match	sneeze	les′son	pĭ′geon
which	raise	çel′lar	heif′er
ditch	knives	mus′*cle*	rain′bow
church	tried	beg′gar	rein′deer
lose	tired	ped′dler	gi′ant
loose	lounge	pen′çil	jin′g*le*
learn	a′pron	çeil′ing	per′son
cloud	a rise′	prim′er	nei′ther
crowd	judge	pu′pil	leath′er
proud	sleigh	writ′er	blos′*so*m
crown	bot′tom	pic′ture	be lieve′
freeze	val′ley	daugh′ter	be cause′

PART ONE

SECTION 2

92. WORDS RELATING TO TIME

nō͞on	mĭn′ute (ĭt)	ą*u*′tumn	Tūeṣ′dă*y*
*h*our	preṣ′ẹnt	win′ter	Wĕ*d*neṣ′day
week	fū′tūre	çen′tū ry	Thûrṣ′day
month	sea′ṣon	Sun′dă*y*	Frī′day
year	sum′mer	Mon′day	Sat′ur day

93. MONTHS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Jan′ū ă ry,	Jan.	May,		Sep tem′ber,	Sept.
Feb′ru ă ry,	Feb.	Jụne,		Oc tō′ber,	Oct.
March,	Mar.	Jụ lȳ′,		No vem′ber,	Nov.
A′pril,	Apr.	Au′gust,	Aug.	De çem′ber,	Dec.

94. RIME OF THE MONTHS

Thirty days have September,
April, June, and November;
All the rest have thirty-one
Save February, which alone
Has twenty-eight, but one day more
We add to it one year in four.

Direction: Memorize this rime, and then write the names of the months in order, and the number of days in each.

95. REVIEW OF VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

ô = a̤	**e̲ = ā**	**ı̂ = û**	**ã = ẽ**
bôrn	ve̲i̇n	sīr	ŏn′wārd
sôrt	we̲*igh*t	stīr	fôr′wārd
tôrch	e̲*igh*t′y	bīrth	₰ow′ārd
thôrn	₰on ve̲y′	gīrth	vin′ẽ gār
ôr′der	ne̲*igh*′bŏr	shı̄rk′ing	vı̆ne′yȧrd

96. REVIEW OF VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

õ = ẽ	**ȳ = ī**	**y̆ = ĭ**	**o̤ = ŭ**
ō′dŏr	dȳ*e*	my̆th	₰o̤l′ŏr
är′bŏr	tȳpe	ġy̆p′sy	₰o̤m′ing
ar′mŏr	stȳle	sy̆s′tem	₰o̤m′pa̤ss
har′bŏr	re plȳ′	₰ry̆s′ta̤l	₰o̤m′fŏrt
hū′mŏr	lȳ′ing	sy̆l′la̤ ble	so̤me′what

97. SOUNDS OF "LONG **oo**" AND "SHORT **oo**"

po͞ol	grew	to̤m*b*	wo̤lf	pṳl′pit
to͞ol	sto͞op	so̤u*p*	wo̤u*l*d	bṳl′let
ho͞of	pro͞of	gro̤u*p*	bo̤s̱′o̤m	pṳl′let
lo͞op	pro̤ve	brṳi̱*se*	wo͞od′*e*n	bṳtch′er

98. SOUNDS OF **gh** AND **ph** LIKE **f**

ro͞ugh	läugh	Răl*ph*	sphēre	hȳ′phĕn
to͞ugh	₰o͞ugh	Phil′ip	phrā̱se	ôr′pha̤n
tro͞ugh	ė̆ no͞ugh′	Jōs̱′e*ph*	çī′pher	ăl′pha̤ bet

99. SOUNDS OF **q** AND **c** = **k**

queen	quĭlt	ā*che*	*c*lown
queer	squa̤ll	ā′*cre*	*c*ŏm′ĭ*c*
qua̤rt	quāke	ā′*c*ôrn	çĭr′*cus*
quĭlla̤	qua̤l′ĭ tў	ă*c*′çent	çĭr′*cle*
quinçe	qua̤n′ti ty	a*c* *c*ount′	*c*ō′lon

Note: *q* is always followed by *u*, which when sounded equals *w*.

100. LANGUAGE STUDY

noun	ō′ra̤l	*c*ŏm′ma̤	ă*d*′je*c* tĭve
vẽrb	*wr*ĭt′*t*en	pē′rĭ od	stāte′me̤nt
prō′noun	sen′te̤nçe	*c*ăp′ĭ ta̤l	com mand′
ăd′vẽrb	plu̇′ra̤l	sĭn̲′gū lar	quĕs′tion

101. EQUIVALENTS OF **z** AND **zh**

s = **z**	**s** = **z**	**x** = **gz**	**s** = **zh**
ĕggs̤	drow′s̤ў	ĕx̲ ĭst′	mĕa*s*′ŭre
ŏdds̤	*c*lŭm′s̤y	ex̲ ăm′ple	pleas̤′ure
*kn*ōw*s*	wĭs̤′dom	ex̲ ăm′ĭne	treas̤′ure
rĭs̤′es̤	a̤ būse′	ex̲ ă*c*t′ly	lē*z*′s̤ûre

102. SOUNDS OF **ch, sh, wh,** AND **ng**

pärch	săsh	whăck	stĭng
mŭnch	blush	wha̤rf	*wr*ŏng
chill	shȯve	whĭn′ny	sprĭn̲′kle
chûrn	shĭv′er	whĕth′er	*wr*ĭn̲′kle

103. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

blot	gr*å*ft	brace	pledge	tan̲′gle
crash	hedge	space	plead	grum′ble
drain	link	stack	fa*e*′tor	crip′ple
frill	pearl	blight	har′bor	prat′tle

Direction: Cover the first letters in each column and pronounce the words thus formed.

104. OBJECTS IN THE CITY

s*i*gn	dray	awn′ing	al′le*y*
store	wag′on	*o*f′fi*c*e	gut′ter
shop	c*a*r′ri*a*g*e*	b*u*ild′ing	pave′ment
street	trol′le*y*	wâre′house	side′walk

Direction: Form the *plurals* of these words by adding *-s*.

105. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

ärch	bĕnch	dĭ*t*ch	he′ro
pōrch	bunch	sti*t*ch	car′go
co*a*ch	la*t*ch	trench	mot′to
dress	ma*t*ch	ĕ*ch*′o	ne′gro

Direction: Form the plurals by adding *-es*.

106. DICTATION EXERCISE

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
There is no time like the present.

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

—HORACE MANN.

107. ARTICLES OF HARDWARE

file	hŏŏk	plane	a*u*′ger	ham′mer
nail	*k*nŏb	chain	gim′let	stā′p*le*
bolt	hĭn*g*e	pōk′er	chis̱′el	s*e*ut′t*le*
spike	screw	shȯv′*el*	trow′el	skil′let

Direction: Form the plurals by adding *s*.

108. NOUNS ENDING IN **y**

po′ny	dū′ty	fan′cy	en′e my
la′dy	sto′ry	dā*i*′s̱y	fam′i ly
lil′y	pop′py	dā*i*′ry	fa*e*′to ry
c*o*ŏk′y	pen′ny	fâ*i*r′y	*e*ȯm′p*a* ny

Direction: Form the plurals of these words by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

109. ARTICLES IN A DRY-GOODS STORE

la*c*e	brā*i*d	thĭm′bl*e*	vel′vet
silk	plă*i*d	nee′dle*s*	flan′nel
ho*s*e	lin′ĕn	but′to*n*s̱	gĭng′*h*am
plush	sat′ĭn	mus̱′lin	*e*al′i *e*o

110. SINGULAR AND PLURAL WORD-FORMS

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
elf	elve*s*	foot	feet	*k*nife	*k*nive*s*
self	selves	tōō*o*th	teeth	loaf	loaves
līfe	līves	mouse	mice	*e*älf	*e*älves
wife	wives	louse	lice	shelf	shelves
leaf	leaves	goose	geese	sheaf	sheaves

111. ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

bri*ē*f	an′s*w*ĕrs	trust′y	help′ers
dai′ly	dū′tĭes	ĕru′ĕl	mon′sters
rock′y	re′g*i*ons	som′ber	shad′ōws
lŏft′y	stee′ples	ĕŏst′ly	b*u*ild′ings
gloom′y	pris′ons	eap′i tal	let′ters

112. NOUNS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

top	bot′tŏm	fō*e*	fri*ĕ*nd
base	sum′mit	sā*i*nt	sin′ner
joy	sŏr′rō*w*	e′v*i*l	good′ness
hope	de spâ*i*r′	strength	weak′ness
eause	ef fĕct′	sue çess′	fail′ūre

113. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

rough	smōōth	mīld	se vēre′
moist	ăr′id	elev′er	stū′pĭd
râre	eom′mŏn	pī′*o*us	wick′ĕd
deep	shal′lō*w*	eld′er	yo*u*n̲′ger
tough	brit′tle	shôrt′er	lŏn̲′ger

114. FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

sour	sour′er	sour′est	light	sweet
stout	stout′er	stout′est	plain	green
elear	elear′er	elear′est	faint	yel′lō*w*
quī′et	qui′et er	qui′et est	great	mel′lō*w*

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to words in last two columns, noting that *-er* means *more*, and *-est* means *most*.

115. WORD BUILDING

ice	i′çy	shine	shīn′ing	wave
haze	ha′zy	shade	shād′ing	scale
bone	bōn′y	shake	shāk′ing	stone
juice	juiç′y	spice	spīç′ing	smoke
sauce	sau′çy	paste	pāst′ing	grease

Direction: Add *-y* and *-ing* to last column; observe Rule I.[1]

116. WORD BUILDING

lŏve	loved	lov′ing	lov′a ble	blame
eūre	cured	cur ing	cur′a ble	de sīre′
mŏve	moved	mov′ing	mov′a ble	ex cūse′
sŏlve	solved	solv′ing	solv′a ble	en dūre′
val′ūe	val′ued	val′u ing	val′u a ble	de fine′

Direction: Add *-ed, -ing,* and *-able* to last column; observe Rule I.

117. WORD BUILDING

bake	baked	bak′ing	bak′er	roll
rove	roved	rov′ing	rov′er	boil
weave	weaved	weav′ing	weav′er	han′dle
dance	danced	danç′ing	danç′er	fid′dle
trace	traced	traç′ing	traç′er	lis′ten
hate	hat′ed	hat′ing	hat′er	re port′
lŏdge	lŏdged	lŏdg′ing	lŏdg′er	per fôrm′
e rase′	e rased′	e ras′ing	e ras′er	whis′tle

Direction: Add *-ed, -ing,* and *-er* to last column; observe Rule I.

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in *silent e*, drop final *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

118. SPELLING BY RULE

big	big′ger	big′gest	wet	glad
mad	mad′der	mad′dest	red	flat
hot	hot′ter	hot′test	sad	grim
slim	slim′mer	slim′mest	dim	trim
thin	thin′ner	thin′nest	snug	prim

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to last two columns: apply Rule II.[1]

119. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

sun′ny	fog′gy	fûr′ry	gum′my	star′ry
fun′ny	bog′gy	pup′py	grit′ty	slop′py
mud′dy	fin′ny	wit′ty	skin′ny	*k*not′ty

120. RULE II APPLIED

rob	robbed	rob′bing	rob′ber	drum
dip	dipped	dip′ping	dip′per	skip
pop	popped	pop′ping	pop′per	drop
pat	pat′ted	pat′ting	pat′ter	spin

Direction: Add *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* to the last column.

121. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

bleak	crush	fought	bram′ble	dawn′ing
glean	scoop	flight	clus′ter	stum′ble
glânçe	spray	fright	glis′ten	trav′el
gloss	coiled	tripped	plat′ter	trī′fle

Direction: Pronounce *two* words seen in each *word-form*.

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and words accented on last syllables, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

122. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **a**

sōar	pēak	flēa	bōast	ēa′ger
¢oax	beam	mean	toast	bea′¢on
foam	seam	mĕant	float	feast′ed
oars	gleam	plēad	shoals	treat′ed
loan	spear	smear	steam′er	¢reak′ing

123. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT **i**

āid	āim	wāit	rė̄ māin′	¢on tāin′
ails	frail	waist	re tain′	¢om plain′
hail	trail	taint	rē′*g*iŏn	ex ¢laim′
pail	jail	vain′ly	făsh′*i*ŏn	ex plain′

124. VARIOUS SILENT LETTERS

tīe	breāk	stĭ*t*ch	hid′*d*en	rĕad′y
pie	sweâr	ske*t*ch	hap′*p*en	weap′ŏn
vie	shēarṣ	streak	hās′*t*en	sī*g*n′post
eue	squeal	guĕst	bis′*c*uit	sea′port
bo*w*	s¢ream	guīde	sī*gh*′ing	head′a¢*he*

Direction: Pronounce these words and name the *silent* letters

125. SUGGESTIVE REVIEW

Hail did *great* damage in that region. *Explain* your problem. *Raisins* are dried grapes.

Lions *roar* and eagles *soar*. The *oars* are in the *boat*. It would not *float* in the *shoals*. Pigs *squeal* and hawks *scream*. This *waist* is in *fashion*. "*Waste* not, want not." "A stitch in time sometimes saves nine." Please pass the biscuit. One guest remained.

126. SHORT VOWELS, ACCENTED

ăn′*e*hŏr	tĕm′ple	hĭn′der	tĭn̲′kle
han̲′ker	nes′*t*le	tim′ber	sprin̲′kle
han′dle	*w*res′*t*le	shiv′er	trick′le
ean′dle	trem′ble	pi*t*ch′er	bus′*t*le
s*c*ram′ble	shel′ter	driv′*e*n	eon̲′quer

127. LONG VOWELS, ACCENTED

erā′zy	sē′eret	ī′dle	sō′ber
lay′er	dān′ger	tri′fle	glo′ry
na′tīve	dur′ing	use′less	glo*w*′worm
fa′mous	mere′ly	hi*gh*′ness	dron′ing

128. FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

ŭg′ly	ug′lĭ er	ug′lĭ est	eaṣ′y
shād′y	shad′i er	shad′i est	lone′ly
hĕav′y	heav′i er	heav′i est	glŏss′y
hap′py	hap′pi er	hap′pi est	might′y
mer′ry	mer′ri er	mer′ri est	naugh′ty

Direction: Add *-er* and *-est* to last column; observe Rule III.[1]

129. FORMS OF VERBS

trȳ	tries	tried	try′ing	fan′cy
de ny′	de nies′	de nied′	de ny′ing	stud′y
eăr′ry	eăr′ries	ear′ried	ear′ry ing	hur′ry
pit′y	pit′ies	pit′ied	pit′y ing	re ply′

Direction: Add *-es*, *-ed*, and *-ing* to last column; observe Rule III.[1]

[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* when a suffix not beginning with *i* is added.

130. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES

mĭm′ĭc	tick′et	mod′el	un til′
vic′tim	thick′et	gob′let	un less′
fit′ted	pub′lic	gob′lin	con tent′
sim′ply	pub′lish	cher′ub	con sent′
shil′ling	wed′ding	splen′did	neg lect′

131. WORD BUILDING WITH PREFIXES

kind	un kind′	prop′er	im prop′er
known	un known′	pẽr′fect	im per′fect
a′ble	un a′ble	ac′tĭve	in ac′tĭve
friend′ly	un friend′ly	ac′cu rāte	in ac′cu rate

Direction: Note that prefix *un-*, *in-*, or *im-* means *not*.

132. OPPOSITE MEANING GIVEN BY SUFFIXES

use′less	use′ful	joy	tē*ar*	cheer
harm′less	harm′ful	law	care	grace
pain′less	pain′ful	sin	hope	guīle
faith′less	faith′ful	heed	help	thank
pit′i less	pit′i ful	fear	fruit	thôu*gh*t

Direction: Apply *-less* and *-ful* to last three columns, noting the meaning of the words thus formed.

133. NEGATIVE PREFIXES

un seen′	un re′al	im mod′est
un e′ven	un plĕas′ant	im pos′si ble
un ho′ly	un self′ish	im mov′a ble
un luck′y	in sen′si ble	in cūr′a ble
un hap′py	in tem′pẽr āte	in vis′i ble

134. TERMS USED IN GEOGRAPHY

globe	zones	de gree′	lat′ĭ tūde
ax′is	tŏr′rid	ex′pōrts	lon′ġi tūde
at′la̤s	friġ′id	im′ports	al′ti tūde
re li̇ēf′	trop′i̇es	bound′a ry	dī am′e ter
elī′mȧte	e quā′tor	tem′per ȧte	mė̆ rid′i a̤n

135. TERMS RELATING TO LAND

beach	lĕ*dġe*	plain	īs′la̤nd	erā′ter
shore	gôrġe	del′ta̤	ĭs*th′*mus	vol-eā′nō
coast	rānġe	me̤′sä	prāi′rĭe	moun′ta̤ĭn
bluff	slope	*eh*ă̤sm	val′le̤ў	hīg*h*′la̤nd
crest	rĭ*dġe*	can′yon	des̤′ẽrt	con′tĭ ne̤nt

136. "ITALIAN **a**," ACCENTED

tärt	lärd	mär′ble	de pärt′	läugh′ing
smart	park	gar′gle	hur rä*h′*	laugh′ter
snarl	starve	gar′me̤nt	här′vest	en lärġe′
parch	a larm′	arm′pit	g*u*ärd′ed	pär′tr*ĭdġe*

137. "MEDIAL **a**," ACCENTED AND OBSCURED

tȧsk	so′fa̤	de mȧnd′	com′ma̤	ŏr′a̤ cle
cȧsk	so′da̤	com mȧnd′	ī de′a̤	ad vȧnçe′
stȧff	lä′va̤	fȧst′er	hȳ e′na̤	en trȧnçe′
mȧst	cū′ba̤	plȧs′ter	a̤ re′na̤	sep′a̤ rāte
ē′ra̤	a̤ lȧs′	pȧth′way	ā′rė a̤	ad vȧn′tȧġe

Direction: Pronounce these words with care.

138. PRODUCTS OF THE LAND

fruits	flăx	lĕm′ŏnṣ	pea′nuts
grāinṣ	hĕmp	mel′ŏnṣ	tō̆ bă.e′cō
grȧss′ĕṣ	.eŏt′*to*n	bą̇ nä′nȧṣ	pŭmp′kinṣ
flow′erṣ	mĭl′lĕt	al făl′fą̇	pīne′ăp′ple
bĕr′rĭeṣ	lū̆ çĕrn′	tim′o thў	.eō′.eŏ nŭt′

139. WATER AND ITS FORMS

sea	rĭll	sûrf	ba*ȳ*′o͞u
bay	bro͝ok	sûrġe	lą̇ go͞on′
gulf	.ereek	bil′lō*w*	chăn′nel
lake	riv′er	ō′cean	foun′t*a*ĭn
strait	här′bŏr	īçe′bĕrg	.eăt′ą̇ răet

140. PRODUCTS OF THE WATER

eel	spȯnġe	.elăms	să*l*m′ŏn
eärp	.eŏr′ą̇l	shrimps	hĕr′rĭng
bȧss	mŭs′*se*l	oys′ters	pĭck′ĕr ęl
pĕrch	stär′fish	lŏb′ster	măck′ĕr ęl

141. DICTATION

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the clouds, it mocks the skies,
Or like a cradled creature lies. — PROCTER.

142. PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURE

flour	ēoke	glue	sug′ar (sh)
mēal	chär′coal	tăl′lōw	sĭr′up
bā′*e*on	pow′der	lĕ*a*th′er	mô lăs′sĕs
mŭt′*t*on	pā′per	lum′ber	fûr′nĭ tūre
sa*u*′sa*g*e	çĭ gärs′	shĭn′gles	mȧ çhĭn′er y

143. MINES AND MINERALS

ōres	steel	quartz	jew′els
lĕ*a*d	ī′ron (-ŭrn)	sănd′stone	erŷs′tal
zĭn*e*	ĕŏp′per	līm*e*′stone	dī′ȧ mond
gōld	sul′phur	mär′ble	ĕm′ĕr ald
sĭl′ver	met′al	grăn′ĭte	pŭm′ĭçe

144. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

slĕ*d*ge	rā*i*l′way	stē*a*m′er	trŏl′le*y*
bärge	fre*igh*t	se*h*ōōn′er	ĕn′gĭne
ya*ch*t	ĕx prĕss′	eȧ nȯe′	păck trāin
ē*o*ach	elip′per	eȧ năl′	eăr′ȧ văn

145. DICTATION REVIEW

Coke is made from mineral coal. Charcoal is charred wood. Gunpowder is a mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulphur. It was first known in China.

James Watt invented the steam engine; he was born in Scotland in 1736.

The United States produces more iron and steel than any other country.

146. RELATING TO OCCUPATIONS

färm′er	sāi*l*′ŏr	fīre′mạn	mĕr′chạnt
mīn′er	pā*i*nt′er	brāke′mạn	drŭg′gĭst
shĕp′*h*ẽrd	prĭnt′er	ĕn ġĭ neer′	flō′rist
wē*a*v′er	◦oōp′er	◦on dŭ◦′tŏr	me ◦*h*ăn′i◦
tē*a*m′stẽr	bu*t*ch′er	mạ çhĭn′ĭst	◦är′pen tẽr

147. RELATING TO GOVERNMENT

nā′tiọn	kĭng	state	◦ăp′i tạl
◦oŭn′trў	queen	vōt′er	gọv′ẽr nŏr
◦oun′ty	king′dọm	ŏf′fĭ çer	prĕs′i dẹnt
çĭt′y	ĕm′pīre	sōl′dier	ĕm′prĕss
may′ŏr	rė̆ pŭb′lic	çĭt′ĭ zẹn	ĕm′pẽr ŏr

148. RACES AND CONDITIONS OF MEN

white	yĕl′lō*w*	prŏ grĕs′sĭ*v*e	Cạ*u* cā′siạn
black	săv′ăġe	in vĕn′tĭ*v*e	Nē′grō
red	çĭv′ĭ līzed	com mẽr′ciạl	Ĭn′dĭ ạn
brown	bär′bạ rous	lĭt′ẽr ă ry	Mạ lā*y*′

149. DICTATION

George Washington was the first President of the United States. At this time the President is ——.

The President is commander in chief of the army and the navy.

The governor is the chief officer of a state. His home is in the capital of the state.

The mayor is the chief officer of a city.

150. SOUND OF **ti** AND **ci** = **sh**

ăc′tiŏn	pā′tiẹnt	lŭs′ciọus
stā′tion	pa′tiẹnçe	dĕ lĭ′ciọus
no′tion	suf fĭ′ciẹnt	sus pĭ′ciŏn
cạu′tion	at ten′tion	mu ṣĭ′ciạn
sĕc′tion	con dĭ′tion	phў ṣĭ′ciạn

151. SOUND OF **i** = **y** IN **yes**

ŏn′iŏn	fạ mĭl′iạr	Ĭ tăl′iạn
ūn′ion	pĕ cūl′iạr	ŏ pĭn′iŏn
mĭl′lion	ġēn′ĭŭs	com păn′iŏn
bĭl′lion	ġē′nĭ ạl	con vēn′iẹnt

152. SHORT VOWELS, ACCENTED

tăs′*sel*	bŭb′ble	jŏl′lў	vĕs′sẹl
pat′ter	rip′ple	pĭl′lạr	sud′*den*
chat′ter	crip′ple	pil′lō*w*	blub′bẽr
căr′rŏt	hob′ble	dip′pẽr	vil′lạġe
tĕr′rŏr	cud′dle	slip′per	col′lĕġe
hŏr′rid	strug′gle	suf′fer	griz′zly

Note: The *doubled* consonant in each word represents one sound.

153. DICTATION

Suit the action to the word. — SHAKESPEARE.

This glorious Union shall not perish. — EVERETT.

A nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man, and men are the particles of which it is composed. — HOLLAND.

154. OBSCURE SOUNDS OF **a**

lō′e̤l	Rō′mn̤	dăm′ȧsk	sĕv′er e̤l
săl′ȧd	Ġĕr′mn̤	gär′l̤and	ġen′er e̤l
met′e̤l	Içe′l̤and	dĭs′tn̤nçe	com′i e̤l
bal′l̤ad	ĕr′r̤and	sŭb′stn̤nçe	fū′nĕr e̤l
ras′e̤l	dĭs′tn̤nt	çĕn′tr̤al	im pôr′tn̤nt
med′e̤l	ĭn′fn̤nt	*Ch*rĭst′mȧs	ġĕn′tle mn̤n

Note: In such unaccented syllables, **e̤** represents a light, obscure "short **a**," and **ȧ** a light, obscure "medial **a**."

155. OBSCURE SOUND OF **e**

sī′l̤ent	ăb′s̤ent	ex′çe̤l l̤ent	prĕs̤′ĭ d̤ent
sī′l̤ençe	ab′s̤ençe	ex′çe̤l l̤ençe	gȯv′ĕrn m̤ent
dē′çent	prĕs̤′ent	rĕġ′ĭ m̤ent	mŏn′ŭ m̤ent

Note: The sound of **e** in these unaccented syllables is an obscure, indistinct "short **e**"; its symbol is **e̤**.

156. MODIFIED LONG VOWELS

fū′t̆ūre	dăm′ȧġe	voy′ȧġe	dė̆ s̤īre′
fôr′t̆ūne	păs′ṡȧġe	fûr′nȧçe	bė̆ nēath′
vĕr′d̆ūre	pōst′ȧġe	sûr′fȧçe	prȯ̆ dūçe′
vīr′t̆ūe	păck′ȧġe	prĕf′ȧçe	prȯ̆ vīde′

Note: The *modified macron* is used with **a**, **e**, **o**, and **u** in *unaccented* syllables; the sounds indicated are variations of the "regular long sounds" of these vowels. For t̆ū, d̆ū, see page 7.

157. DICTATION

Time is the sand of life;
And when we waste a grain
And wish to get it back,—
We can but wish in vain.

158. WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

sīgnṣ	ū′nĭt	nạught	dĭ vīde′
plŭs	nŭm′ber	zē′rō	sub trăct′
mī′nus	fạc′tŏr	çi′pher	mŭl′tĭ plȳ
ē′quạlṣ	frạc′tion	fĭg′ūreṣ	prŏb′lĕmṣ
cĕn′çel	deç′ĭ mạl	sȳm′bolṣ	ex̱ ăm′pleṣ

159. WHOLE NUMBERS

twelve	eight′een′	fĭf′ty-four′
ė̇ lĕv′en	nine′teen′	six′ty-five′
thĭr′teen′	twĕn′ty-one′	sĕv′en ty-six′
four′teen′	thĭr′ty-two′	eight′y-nine′
fĭf′teen′	fôr′ty-three′	four thou′ṣạnd

160. FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

fourths	eight′eenths′	tĕnths
fĭfths	twen′tĭ eths	hŭn′dredths
sixths	twen′ty-firsts′	thou′ṣạndths
twelfths	thĭr′ti eths	mĭl′lionths
ė̇ lĕv′enths	fôr′ty-sĕc′ȯndṣ	bil′lionths

161. TROUBLESOME LITTLE WORDS

Be *sure* to do the *right.*
We *ate* breakfast at *eight* o'clock.
Write me a letter from home.
It is *too* warm for a fire in the grate.
The *busy bee* improves each *shining hour.*
Great oaks from little *acorns* grow.

162. WORDS USED IN ARITHMETIC

tȯn	prŏd′uct	no tā′tion	nū′mer ā′tion
pound	quō′tient	ad dĭ′tion	sub trac′tion
gĭll	dĭ vī′sŏr	re māin′der	mul′tĭ plī′er
pīnt	dĭ vĭ′sion	dif′fer ence	mul′tĭ plĭ cănd′
quart	div′i dĕnd	sub′tra hend	mul′tĭ plĭ cā′tion

163. WORDS RELATING TO MENSURATION

lĕngth	gal′lȯn	cūbe	trī′an gle
brĕadth	băr′rel	squâre	rec′tan gle
hēight	nick′el	ob′lŏng	păr′al lĕl
weight	dol′lăr	pyr′a mid	vĕr′ti cal
con′tents	quar′ter	cyl′in der	hŏr ĭ zŏn′tal

164. SOUNDS OF **-ed**

(**ed** = **t**)	(*e***d** = **d**)	(**ĕd**)	
åsked	hûrled	need′ĕd	wrecked
chāsed	drāined	roast′ed	prom′ĭsed
piērced	erawled	boast′ed	em ployed′
toŭched	ō′pened	ex ĭst′ed	frīght′ened
sēarched	a greed′	ex cīt′ed	ob struct′ĕd

165. TROUBLESOME WORDS IN DICTATION

Iron *ore* is used in making *steel.* Did some one *steal* an *oar?* *Here* is a *pair* of new shoes. Is this a *pear* tree? This fine *ware* is for sale.

"Beautiful faces are they that *wear*
The light of a pleasant spirit *there.*"

PART ONE

SECTION 3

166. Word Building with -er

Root-words	*Derivatives*	*Root-words*	*Root-words*
bu*i*ld	build′ẽr	work	lā′bŏr
spē*a*k	speak′er	toil	trăv′el
*w*rīte	*w*rit′er	ride	sŭf′fer
wa*l*k	walk′er	strīke	fŏl′lō*w*
drŭm	drum′mer	stŏp	ex plōre′
swĭm	swim′mer	blot	de çē*i*ve′

Direction: Observe Rules for Spelling, and add *-er*, meaning *one who*, to words in last two columns.

167. Word Building with Suffixes

Adjective	*Verb*	*Adverb*	*Noun*
thĭck	thick′*e*n	thick′lў	thick′ness
quĭck	quick′*e*n	quick′ly	quick′ness
shôrt	short′*e*n	short′ly	short′ness
chē*a*p	cheap′*e*n	cheap′ly	cheap′ness
lī*gh*t	light′*e*n	light′ly	light′ness
brī*gh*t	bright′*e*n	bright′ly	bright′ness

Note: The suffix *-en* means *to make; -ly* in adverbs means *manner; -ness* means *state* or *condition.*

168. Memory Gem

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by. — Alice Cary.

169. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Participle*	*Noun*
a mūṣe′	a muṣ′ing	a muṣe′ment
im prove′	im prov′ing	im prove′ment
con fūṣe′	con fuṣ′ing	con fu′ṣion
com pâre′	com par′ing	com păr′ĭ son
o blīge′	o blig′ing	ŏb′lĭ gā′tion
in vīte′	in vīt′ing	ĭn′vĭ tā′tion

170. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Adjective*	*Noun*
e lĕet′	e lĕe′tĭve	e lĕe′tion
de stroy′	de strŭe′tive	de struc′tion
pro dūce′	pro dŭe′tive	pro duc′tion
ex tĕnd′	ex ten′sĭve	ex ten′sion
im press′	im pres′sĭve	im pres′sion
poṣ ṣĕss′	poṣ ṣes′sive	poṣ ṣes′sion

171. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Adjective*	*Noun*
u nīte′	ūn′ion	wīṣe	wĭṣ′dom
ere āte′	erēa′tŭre	moist	mois′tŭre
eăp′tŭre	eăp′tĭve	pūre	pū′rĭ ty
ar rīve′	ar rīv′al	rē′al	re ăl′i ty
pro pōṣe′	pro pōṣ′al	lō′eal	lo eăl′i ty
know	*knŏw*l′ĕdge	sweet	sweet′ness
eăr′ry	eăr′rĭage	bus′y	busi′ness
măr′ry	măr′rĭage	plĕaṣ′ant	pleaṣ′ure

172. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

ȧnt	ä*u*nt	màs′ter	ĕär′et	tō̇ mā′tō
màsk	läunch	bȧs′ket	pā′trȯn	ā′prĭ ĕot
slȧnt	hä*l*ves	fȧst′er	mā′trȯn	hăl′i but
ĕlȧsp	lä′vạ	plȧs′ter	ạl′der	en hȧnçe′
ĕlȧss	päl*m*′y	pĭ ăn′ō	bạ nä′nạ	en trȧnçe′

Caution: Be careful to give the sound of **a** indicated.

173. SOUND OF "SHORT e," ACCENTED AND OBSCURED

said	dū′ẹl	ān′ġẹl	mit′tẹn	stĕ*a*d′y
says	hov′el	ăsp′en	chick′ĕn	hun′drẹd
an′y	nov′el	ĕan′çel	ki*t*ch′ĕn	kin′drĕd
man′y	mod′el	trav′el	bär′rẹl	ạ gain′
fū′ẹl	rĕb′el	chiṣ′el	päı çẹl	ạ gainst′

174. SOUND OF "SHORT i"

rĭsk	sat′ĭn	çĕr′ta*i*n	fĕr′tĭle	ĭ tal′ĭe
sĭnçe	Lat′ĭn	ĕûr′ta*i*n	rep′tile	fā′vŏr ĭte
rĭnse	sĭr′up	vil′la*i*n	hos′tile	ġen′ū ĭne
with	spĭr′it	sĕrv′ĭçe	dĭ rĕ-et′	fem′ĭ nĭne
been	pret′ty	ser′vĭle	dĭ vōrçe′	găs′ō lĭne

Caution: Do not substitute another sound for that of "short **i**"

175. SOUNDS OF "SHORT o" AND "MEDIAL o"

wạṣ	ŏff	ŏf′*te*n	bŏn′nĕt	ạ ĕrŏss′
frŏm	ĕlŏth	sŏf′*te*n	sŏr′rel	fŏr*e*′*h*ĕad
ŏf′fer	seŏff	eŏf′fĭn	yŏn′der	*k*nŏ*w*l′ĕdġe
eŏr′ạl	frŏst	eŏf′fee (ı)	wạl′rus	hŏl′lў hŏck

Note: The sound **ŏ** lies between **ŏ** and **ȯ**.

176. SOUND OF "LONG **u**," AND OF **u̇ = oo**

sūe	flew (oo)	Sū'şan	tū'lĭp	in dūçe'
dūe	slew (oo)	sū̇t'ed	Tūeş'day	de lūde'
sū'et	blu̇e	sub dūe'	stu'pid	new'ly
sew'er	ju̇te	blu̇'ing	stu'dent	neū'ter
rē new'	Jew (ū)	blu̇'ish	stu'por	av'ē nūe

Caution: Do not substitute sound of "long **oo**" for "long **u**."

177. SOUND OF "LONG **oo**"

chew	rōōt	pru̇ne	sōōthe	bru̇'tal
grew	hōōp	wo̤und	tru̇'ant	pru̇n'ing
strew	hōōf	truthş	seru̇'ple	re eru̇t'
threw	sho̤e	chōōşe	pru̇'dent	bo̤u quet'

Note: The sound of **u̇**, an equivalent of "long **oo**," occurs often after **r**, and sometimes after **l**, **j**, and **ch**.

178. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

yĕt	yē*a*r	wa̤nt	flō'rist	kĕt'tle
gĕt	stōne	fa̤*u*lt	nō*th*'ing	stĕ*a*d'y
sŭch	shōne	jŭdg*e*	la̤*u*'rel	in stĕ*a*d'
shŭt	sleek	ōn'ly	a̤l'wāyş	ē*i*'ther
nō*n*e	ereek	flō'ra̤	ga̤uz'y	nē*i*'ther

Caution: Substitute no other sound for the vocal indicated.

179. CONSONANTS REQUIRING ATTENTION

shroud	lĕngth	*wr*ēath	lĭs'*t*en
shrill	strength	*wr*ĕtch	mois'*t*en
shrink	är*c*'ti*c*	a̤*w*k'wärd	răş*p*'bĕr ry
hū'mŏr	in'sĕ*c*ts	*c*ŏl'um*n*	hănd'sŏme
hum'ble	prŏs'pĕ*c*ts	dō*ugh*'nut	hăn*d*'ker chief

180. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES

Ăr′ab	flow′ẽr	hŭn̲′grў	rė̆ çĕss′
ā′eôrn	show′ẽr	sē′rīēs̲	ad drĕss′
ā′ġĕd	quạr′rel	prāi′rĭe	çĭ gär′
māy′ŏr	pŭmp′kĭn	tĭck′lĭsh	dė̆ feet′
loy′a̲l	prĭn′çĕss	wȯn′drous	dĭ reet′
tō′*w*ărd	tō′*w*ărd̲s	sup pōs̲e′	pȯ̆ lïçe′

Caution: Note the accent, and pronounce with care.

181. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

ū′s̲ŭ a̲l	rē′a̲l ly	ī dē′a̲
ĭ′vȯ̆ ry	ē′ven ing*	făe′tȯ̆ ry
mem′ȯ̆ ry	rĕg′ŭ lar	ĭn′dus try
vi-e′tȯ̆ ry	sev′ẽr a̲l	ĭn′ter est
his′tȯ̆ ry	ė̆ lĕv′enth	trăv′el ẽr
fin′ẽr y	an ȯth′er	be*a*ū′tė̆ *o*us
slāv′ẽr y	vī′ȯ̆ le̲nt	op pō′ne̲nt.
mĭs̲′ẽr y	vi′ȯ̆ le̲nçe	ĭl lŭs′trāte

Note: ēve′ning, *close of day*, is a word of two syllables

182. COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Mĭs′ter,	Mr.	num′ber,	No.
Gĕn′tle me̲n,	Messrs.	post of′fice,	P.O.
Mis′tress,	Mrs.	post′s-erĭpt,	P.S.
Mis′sĭs,	Mrs.	be fōre′ noon,	A.M.
Mad′a̲m,	Mdm.	a̲ft′er noon,	P.M.
Doe′tŏr,	Dr.	la̲st month,	ult.
Rev′er e̲nd,	Rev.	this month,	inst.
		next month,	prox.

183. Root-words and Derivatives

sāil	sail′ŏr	bĕg	beg′gär
vĭs̱′ĭt	vis̱′ĭ tŏr	līe	li′ăr
eol lĕet′	eol lee′tŏr	pōle	po′l̤ar
pro tĕet′	pro tee′tŏr	sehōōl	sehŏl′ăr
pos̱ s̱ĕss′	pos̱ s̱es′sŏr	ăn̲′gle	ăn̲′gŭ l̤ar
eon dŭet′	eon due′tŏr	çĭr′ele	çĭr′eŭ l̤ar

184. Uses of the Macron

The mā′erŏn is the mark used to indicate the regular *long* sounds of the vowels.

bāste	hēath	brībe	pōrch	mūs̱e
erate	*k*nead	sliçe	forçe	fūmes̱
stale	gleam	swine	g*h*ost	tōōls̱
stāin	bleach	thrive	hōard	stōōp
fāiled	streak	whilst	hōarse	hȳ′dr̤ant
quāint	breathes̱	*w*rithe	throne	rīm′ing

185. Uses of the Breve and Breve-circumflex

The brēve indicates the regular *short* sounds of the vowels; the breve-cīr′cumflex indicates "medial **o**."

erăg	dĕ*b*t	kĭl*n*	shŏck	hў̆m*n*
traet	yell	eliff	bo*t*ch	sў̆m′bol
valv*e*	dĕa*f*	twins̱	no*t*ch	tŭfts
*g*nash	dens*e*	twist	solv*e*	thrŭsts
seant	tempt	*w*ring	thrŏng	sŏŏt′y
seraps	bre*a*th	glĭmps*e*	thŏng	erŏŏk′ed

Direction: Give the sounds indicated by these symbols,— **ā, ă, ē, ĕ, ī, ĭ, ō, ŏ, o͝o, o͝o, ū, ŭ, ȳ, y̆**.

186. USES OF THE CIRCUMFLEX

The çĭr'e̱umflex indicates sounds of **a**, **e**, **o**, and **u** before **r**.

lâir	*hêir*	seôrch	tûrf
flâre	thêir	fôr'ma̱l	ûrge
stâre	whêre	fôr'mer	mûr'der
blâre	thêre'fore	eôrd'ăge	mûr'mur
af fâir'	*hêir'ess*	eôr'nĭçe	fûr'lō*ugh*

187. USES OF "DOTS ABOVE"

"Dots above" **a** indicates "Italian **a**," and **ï** = "long **e**."

därt	heärth	bärred	vä̱ lïse'
gäpe	heärt'y	seärred	rä̱ vïne'
eärve	heärk'en	pär'son	fä̱ tïgue'
pärt'ly	gäunt'let	mär'quĭs	in trïgue'

188. USES OF "DOTS BELOW"

"Dots below" indicates **a̱** = **ô**, **o̱** = **o͞o**, and **u̱** = **o͞o**.

da̱ub	ga̱uze	ro̱ute	rude'ly
dwa̱rf	a̱w'ful	gro̱up	ru'ra̱l
va̱ult	a̱u'burn	wo̱und'ed	pru̱'de̱nt
swa̱th	fa̱l'ter	to̱ur'ist	pru̱n'ing
wa̱rd'en	rē wa̱rd'	mo̱ve'me̱nt	sū'măe

189. USES OF "DOT ABOVE"

"Dot above" **a** indicates "medial **a**," **o̱** = **ŭ**, and **ġ** = **j**.

va̱st	sho̱ve	fōrġe	rāġ'ing
fla̱sk	go̱v'ern	dŏdġe	ġĭn'ġer
wa̱ft'ĕd	eo̱l'a̱n der	frĭnġe	sug ġĕst'
ad va̱nç'ing	sŏv'er e*ĭgn*	plŭnġe	eŭdġ'el

190. USES OF "DOT BELOW"

"Dot below" indicates **ạ = ŏ, ọ = o͝o, and ụ = o͝o.**

wạn	wạl'lō*w*	ẹuck'o͝o	bọṣ'ọm
wạd	wạd'dle	ẹush'i*o*n	wọlf'ish
wạnd	wạl'lọp	pụl'le*y*	wọr'sted
squạn'der	wạl'lĕt	bụl'rush	wọm'ạn ly
squạb'ble	wạr'rạnt	bụll'ọck	wọl vẽr ēn*e*

191. USES OF THE TILDE

The tĭl'dĕ indicates **ẽ, ĩ, õ,** or **ỹ = û** in accented syllables, and **ã, ĩ, õ,** or **ỹ = ẽ** in unaccented syllables.

ġẽrm	dĩrk	rā'zõr	gram'mãr
jẽrk	vĩr'ġin	măn'õr	haz'ạrd
stẽrn	skĩr'mish	hŏr'rõr	liz'ạrd
mỹr'tl*e*	ẹon fĩrm'	splen'dõr	stand'ạrd

192. USES OF THE "MODIFIED MACRON" AND "TIE BAR"

The "modified macron" indicates the *modified long* vowel sounds. For the "tie bar," see page 7.

dăm'ă̄ġ*e*	rė̄ būke'	kĕr'ọ̄ sēne	a*e*'t͡ū ạl
band'ă̄ġ*e*	rė̄ vŏlv*e*'	ī dē'ạl	vĭr't͡ū*e*
rum'mă̄ġ*e*	el'ė̄ vāte	măr'rō*w*	ū'ṣū ạl
ôr'dĭ nă̄ rў	plen'tė̄ *o*us	fŭr'rō*w*	pop'ū lar
se*e*'rė̄ tă̄ rў	gay'ẹ ty	tor nā'dō	a*e*'cū rā̄*te*

193. USES OF THE "LOWER BAR"

"Lower bar" indicates **e̲ = ā, s̲ = z, n̲ = ng, x̲ = gz.**

ăn̲'gry	poi*s̲e*	e*x̲* ŭlt'	ve̲*i*n
tĭn̲k'er	rŏs̲'in	e*x̲* ạlt'	re̲*ig*n
tĭn̲'kl*e*	ex pōs̲*e*'	e*x̲* ẽrt'	ẹon ve̲*y*'
trin̲'ket	dis̲ ē*as̲e*'	e*x̲* *h*ĭb'it	sŭr ve̲*y*'ŏr

194. Uses of the "Transverse Bar" and Cedilla

The ç or dil'la is used with **c** to indicate its *soft* sound. The "transverse bar" indicates "hard **c**" and "voiced **th**."

ăç′ĭd	¢lăm′ber	s¢ârçe	lāthe
çiv il	trĭck′*l*e	sŭ¢e çeed′	bathe
çen′ter	¢rō′¢us	çĭr′*eu*ĭt	bŏth′er
jus′tĭçe	ạu¢′tion	ī′çĭ ¢l*e*	lath′er
çȳ′press	¢ạu′tion	çȳ′¢lone	thith′er

195. Uses of the "Inverted Breve"

The "inverted breve" indicates *obscure* short sounds.

ō′vạl	hū′mạn	băr′rẹn	sī′lẹnçe
ri′vạl	¢är′¢ạss	tor′rẹnt	sçi′ẹnçe
sig′nạl	vĕnġ*e*′ạnçe	sẽr′pẹnt	pa*y*′mẹnt
bal′ạnçe	fes′tĭ vạl	tăl′ẹnt	ĕv′ĭ dẹnt
ịn′stạnt	ad′mi rạl	ju*dġ*′mẹnt	¢on′fī dẹnt

196. Peculiar Word-forms

blink	space	brushed	plumb′er
¢lash	stroll	trust′y	flat′ter
trail	strap	hold′er	fac′tor
flinch	thrice	glit′ter	slight′ly
dro′ver	smo͝oth′er	pad′ding	spright′ly

Direction: Write other words that appear in each word-form.

197. Words Containing Silent Letters

pre*y*	trŭ*dġe*	s*e*hēm*e*	mē*a*′ger
rōg*ue*	plī*gh*t	*w*răn′g*l*e	¢oŭr′ạġe
¢ō*u*rt	bou*gh*ṣ	făm′ĭn*e*	fŏr beâr′
sou*l*ṣ	sō*u*rçe	in lā*i*d′	ʊ thȯr′ŏ*ugh*

198. CONSECUTIVE CONSONANTS, DUPLICATES

tăl′lō*w*	gĭd′dy	as sĭst′	set tee′
shab′by	glim′mer	as sī*g*n′	of fĕnd′
gar′ret	trig′ger	ar rānġe′	₵ol le₵t′
daz′zle	mes′sāġe	ap point′	₵on ne₵t′
pat′tern	bŭr′rō*w*	sup pōrt′	₵or re₵t′

Note: These *duplicated* consonants are pronounced each like a single consonant, and preceding vowels are *short*.

199. NAMES OF VEGETABLES

kāle	māize	mus′tărd	₵ŭr′rants
leeks	gō*u*rd	pep′pers	₵el′er y
ȯn′iȯn	tûr′nip	r*h*u′bärb	let′tuce (-ĭs)
gär′lie	₵ăr′rȯt	pīe′plant	spin′ach (-ăj)
pärs′le*y*	pärs′nip	egg′plant	as păr′a gus

200. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

₵lĕft	₵rev′ĭçe	gōr′y	blȯod′y
sy̆lph	fâir′y	drow′sy	sleep′y
blīthe	mer′ry	mer′it	dė̆ sẹ̈rve′
hang	sus pend′	im′ăġe	like′ness
prāi*s*e	₵om mend′	pit′y	sy̆m′pa thy̆

201. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

₵rė̆ āte′	dė̆ stroy′	dān′ġer	safe′ty
a₵ ₵ĕpt′	rė̆ jĕ₵t′	dou*b*t′less	dou*b*t′ful
in ₵lụde′	ex ₵lụde′	in′jụre	ben′ė̆ fit
as ₵ĕnd′	dė̆ sc*e*nd′	hė̆ rō′ie	₵ow′ărd ly
₵on sent′	re fūse′	in tē′rĭ ȯr	ex te′ri ȯr

202. NAMES OF FLOWERS

dāi′sy	phlŏx	blue′bell	a̤ něm′ō nē
pan′sy	ăs′ter	snow′drop	dan′dē lī′on
pop′py	ero′eus	but′ter cup	ġē rā′nĭ um
ôr′ehĭd	cow′slip	sun′flow er	hol′ly hŏck
pe′ō ny	vī′ō let	daf′fō dil	hon′eў suck′le

203. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

hilt	han′dle	mēads	mĕad′ōws
ants	em′ments	claws	tal′ons
vale	val′ley	spite	mal′içe
view	pros′peet	thresh′ōld	en′tra̤nçe
plan	dē sign′	pûr′pose	in ten′tion

Direction: In this and similar lessons, study words in pairs

204. NAMES OF BIRDS

gŭll	lin′net	grack′le	ea̤ nā′ry
grouse	rā′ven	pär′trĭdge	ō′rĭ ole
hĕr′on	eon′dor	phĕasa̤nt	bob′ō lĭn̲k
fa̤l′con	vul′tu̲re	pel′i ca̤n	king′fish er
plov′er	bob′white′	buz′za̤rd	tāi′lōr bird

205. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

aid	sue′cōr	roam	ram′ble
buy	pûr′chase	think	pon′der
shun	a̤ void′	tease	an noy′
deck	a̤ dôrn′	hin′der	pre vent′
tell	rē lāte′	pierce	pen′ē trāte

206. WORDS RELATING TO BIRD LIFE

mōlt	prey	hōōt	ĕăr′ŏl
hătch	swōōp	chĭrp	chat′ter
brōōd	scream	trill	twit′ter
cheep	squawk	warble	whis′tle
plume	hŏv′er	chĭr′rup	mī′grāte

207. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

mūte	si′lent	ĕ rĕ ĕt′	up′right
whole	en tīre′	tim′id	bash′ful
dŭmb	speech′less	ten′der	del′i ĕăte
lōath	un will′ing	ġen teel′	pŏ līte′
la′zy	in′dŏ lent	haugh′ty	o′ver bear′ing

208. NAMES OF INSECTS

flea	mĭdġe	ĕrick′et	mos quĭ′tō
gnat	spī′der	fire′fly	but′ter fly
wasp	lo′ĕust	silk′worm	bum′ble bee
hôr′net	wee′vil	kā′tў dĭd′	grăss′hop per
bee′tle	ĕut′worm	chĭnch bug	ĕăt′er pĭl′lăr

209. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

lōw′er	high′er	deb′it	ĕred′it
up′wărd	down′wărd	debt′ŏr	ĕred′i tŏr
for′wărd	back′wărd	fol′ly	pru′dence
noisy	noise′less	wis′dŏm	ig′nŏ rançe
doubt′ful	çĕr′taĭn	sŭ pe′rĭ ŏr	in fe′ri or

Direction: Study these words in pairs.

210. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sight	vĭ'ṣiȯn	shame	dis grāçe'
maze	taṉ'gle	wȯn'der	mär'vel
rȯ̊ bust'	stûr'dy	thaṉk'ful	grate'ful
dūpe	de çēive'	sleep'ing	dôr'mạnt
quĕst	pur sūit'	fĕr'tĭle	prȯ̊ du-e'tĭve

211. WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

râre	fre'quẹnt	ad vȧnçe'	rē̊ treat'
ĕx'it	en'trạnçe	worth'less	prĕ'cious
plen'ty	fam'ĭne	dis pērse'	as sem'ble
sul'ẹn	cheer'ful	will'ing	rē̊ lu-e'tạnt
mī'ṣer	spend'thrift	re joiç'ing	sŏr'rōw ing

212. ADJECTIVES AND WORD BUILDING

plăç'ĭd	se -eūre'	prŏmpt	wĭst'ful
viv'id	se rēne'	thȯr'ȯ*ugh*	-eạu'tious
diṣ'mạl	ob s-eūre'	mōurn'ful	se'ri ous
môr'tạl	ab rŭpt'	lib'er ạl	ab'sȯ̊ lūte
fa'tạl	-eor rŭpt'	dū'tĭ ful	es pĕ'ciạl

Direction: Form *adverbs* by suffixing *-ly*, meaning *manner*, to each word.

213. SENSES AND QUALITIES

sight	stā*i*ned	dusk'y	-eȯl'ȯred	bril'*li*ạnt
touch	tep'id	frig'id	tŏr'rid	un e'ven
taste	aç'id	a-e'rid	bit'ter	pun'gẹnt
smell	strȯ̊ng	ran'çid	spīç'y	frā'grạnt
hearing	keen	a -eūte'	dis tĭṉ-et'	mū'ṣĭ -eạl

214. UNACCENTED **o** IN LAST SYLLABLE; **ȯ** = "SHORT **u**"

ăt′ȯm	vĕn′ȯm	mō′tiȯn	e rup′tiȯn
ċus′tom	drag′ȯn	af fĕc′tion	ċon ven′tion
phăn′tom	meth′ȯd	re lā′tion	pro duc′tion
pī′lot	sẽr′mȯn	re flec′tion	foun dā′tion
pĭs′tol	ċray′o̲n	ob jec′tion	con struc′tion

215. WORDS RELATING TO INDIAN LIFE

lŏ*dġe*	săv′ăġe	ċa̲ no̲e′	wa̲r *wh*ōōp
squaw	ăr′rō*w*	pad′dle	tŏm′a̲ hawk
wig′wa̲m	quiv′er	blăn̲′ket	mŏ*c*′ca̲ sĭn
wa̲m′pum	sĭn′ew	coun′çil	ċăl′ū met
red′skin	deer′skin	pa̲ pōōse′	hom′i ny

216. THE SUFFIX **-er**

gain′er	be hōld′er	lĕ*c*′tu̲r er
mourn′er	ċom pōs̲′er	en grav′er
preach′er	pro mōt′er	sup port′er
re ċôrd′er	pro dūç′er	tȳpe′set′ter
pûr′cha̲s er	pur su′er	book′sell′er

Direction: Define these words; thus, — gain*er*, *one who* gains; lecture*r*, *one who* lectures, etc.

217. THE SUFFIX **-or**

in strŭ*c*′tȯr	prŏs′pe*c* tȯr	de pŏs̲′ĭ tȯr
ċol lĕ*c*′tȯr	ċoun′se̲ lor	con trib′ū tor
ċon fes′sor	ċre ā′tȯr	so lĭç′i tor
op pres′sor	sur vīv′or	năv′i gā tor
pro fes′sor	sū′per vī′s̲ȯr	spe*c*′ū la tor

Direction: Define these words; the suffix *-or* means *one who*.

218. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

ĕmp′ty	vā′ẹant	hė̇ rō′ie	văl′ịant
brave	găl′ḷant	wạtch′ful	viġ′ĭ ḷant
stick′y	ad he′sĭve	grāçe′ful	ĕl′ė̇ gạnt
stăg′nạnt	mō′tion less	ẹŏn′stạnt	ẹon tĭn′ū ạl
ăr′rạnt	down′right	hĕạlth′ful	sạ̇ lū′brĭ ous

219. NAMES OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

flụte	bū′gle	băn′jō	me lō′de ȯn
härp	ẹôr′net	guĭ tär′	ac ẹôr′dĭ ȯn
lȳre	trump′et	vī ȯ lĭn′	ẹon çĕr tĭ′nạ̇
ôr′gạn	çȳm′bạlṣ	măn′dȯ lin	kĕt′tle drŭm
băg′pipe	ẹlăr′ĭ net	bāss vī′ol	tăm′bọu rïne′

220. THE SUFFIX **-ant**

plĕaṣ′ạnt	ăp′pli ẹạnt	ĕm′ĭ grạnt
rā′dĭ ant	as sĭst′ant	ŏẹ′cū pant
dĭs ẹôrd′ant	ẹon test′ant	in hăb′ĭt ant
ạ̇ bŭn′dant	as sā′ḷant	trī um′phant
stĭm′ū lant	dė̇ scĕnd′ant	sĭg nĭf′ĭ ẹant

Direction: Note that the suffix *-ant* means *one who* or *that which.*

221. DICTATION REVIEW

Bricks are burned in a *kiln.*
He is *heir* to a large estate.
We should breathe pure *air.*
We will go by the direct *route.*
There gently lay the *roots*, and there
Sift the dark *mold* with kindly care. —BRYANT.

222. THE SUFFIX **-ent**

reṣ'ĭ dent	ap pâr'ent	ex'cel lent
ad hēr'ent	ab hŏr'rent	prev'ą lent
de pend'ent	in dul'gent	prov'i dent
op pō'nent	re pel'lent	re çip'i ent
re spond'ent	per sist'ent	eŏr rĕ spond'ent

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-ent* means *one who* or *that which.*

223. TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS

ădz	gāu*g*e	mōw'er	pick'ax
mąll	gou*g*e	ted'der	mat'tock
wĕ*dg*e	scȳthe	reap'er	hay'fork
seōōp	era'dle	thrash'er	hay knife
*w*rĕnch	sick'le	pitch'fork	eul'tĭ vā tŏr

224. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING

shōw'y	pŏm'pous	wit'ty	hū'mŏr ous
doubt'ful	dū'bi ous	pō līte'	eoûr'tē ous
fright'ful	hid'ē ous	sē vēre'	rig'ŏr ous
dole'ful	pit'ē ous	läugh'a ble	lū'dĭ erous
fra'grant	ō'dŏr ous	wȯn'der ful	mär'vel ous.

225. DICTATION REVIEW

"How beautiful is the *rain!*"
Victoria's *reign* was a very long one.
The *reins* of this bridle are broken.
The *vane* tells the direction of the wind.
The richest *ore* often lies in the deepest *vein.*

226. THE SUFFIX **-ous**

joy′ous	dān′ger ous	eous rā′geous
wŏn′drous	dĕ sīr′ous	me lō′dĭ ous
ĕn′vĭ ous	vĭg′ŏr ous	mўs tē′rĭ ous
pĕr′ĭl ous	elam′ŏr ous	vie tō′ri ous
vĭr′tū ous	glō′rĭ ous	in dŭs′tri ous

Direction: Define these words; *-ous* means *full of, having.*

227. ARTICLES IN A GROCERY

yēast	çĭt′rŏn	ē′ēa	çĭn′nā mŏn
fruit	gĭn′ger	rāi′sins	sal e rā′tus
starch	pep′per	vā nĭl′lā	tap ĭ ō′eā
elōves	pick′les	mo lăs′ses	chŏe′ō lāte
nut′meg	eatch′up	vĭn′ĕ gār	vĕg′e tā bles

228. THE SUFFIX **-let**

ring′lĕt	lāke′let	măl′let	eut′let
ärm′let	brook′let	çĭr′elet	īs′let
leaf′let	stream′let	bo͝ok′let	lan′çet
ro͝ot′let	brănch′let	plant′let	owl′et
wave′let	riv′ū let	vein′let	ea′glet

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-let* means *little.*

229. DICTATION REVIEW

There is a *knot hole* in this board; it is not fit for use. Tell the truth, and the *whole* truth.

The eagle is a bird of *prey.*

He *prayeth* best who loveth best
All things both *great* and small.

— COLERIDGE.

230. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

af fĭrm′	as sẽrt′	ŏr dāin′	ap point′
ė̃ rāse′	ex pŭnġe′	ėon çēal′	dis guīṣe′
pur sūe′	fol′lō*w*	fa̤l′ter	heṣ̌ĭ tāte
ėon sōle′	ėom′fōrt	van′ish	dis ap pēar′
ob tāin′	ac quīre′	dis sent′	dis a̤ gree′

231. ARTICLES IN A DRUG STORE

sälve	bŏt′tleṣ	poi′ṣon	med′i çĭne
paints	vär′nish	es′seṇçe	glў̆ç′er ĭn
vi′a̤lṣ	lĭq′*u*ōrṣ	är′ni ėa̤	ėal′çĭ mīne
al′um	tĭṇe′tūre	môr′phĭne	lin′i meṇt
bo′rax	oint′meṇt	văs′ė̃ lĭne	per fūm′er y

232. SHORT VOWELS IN FIRST SYLLABLES

man′t*e*l	lĕġ′end	çin′der	lot′ter y
pil′la̤r	sol′em*n*	glis′*te*n	pot′ter y
bun′dle	tun′nel	ėrim′ṣon	flat′ter y
freck′le	sa*t*ch′el	ėres′ceṇt	pas′sen ġer
spaṇ′gle	shriv′el	stru*e*′tūre	mes′sen ġer

233. LONG VOWELS IN FIRST SYLLABLES

hā′tred	ė*h*o′rus	pre′çept	va′ri ous
sa′ered	fe′male	pri′vāte	ėu′ri ous
dain′ty	spa′cious	fi′er y	se′ri ous
main′ly	gra′cious	sa′vŏr y	nu′mer ous
faint′ly	spe′cious	pri′ma̤ ry	pre′vi ous

Direction: Compare the accented syllables in 232 and 233, and note the general fact as to their endings.

234. IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Wales	Welsh	Swe'den	Swēd'ish
Eng'land	Eng'lish	Nor'way	Nor we'gian
Scot'land	Scotch	Ġēr'many	Ġēr'man
Ire'land	I'rish	Rŭs'sia (rūsh'a)	Rŭs'sian
Dĕn'mark	Dān'ish	Neth'er lands	Dutch

Direction: Always begin these words with capitals.

235. IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Frånçe	French	Pōr'tū gal	Pōr'tū guēse
Spain	Span'iard	Bel'ġĭ um	Bel'ġĭ an
Ĭt'a ly	Ĭ tăl'ian	Aus'trĭ a	Aus'trĭ an
Greeçe	Greek	Hun'ga ry	Hun gā'ri an
Tûr'key	Turk	Swĭtz'ĕr land	Swiss

236. EXPORTS FROM EUROPE

cork	dry goods	stat'ues	cut'lĕr y
toys	wŏŏl'ĕns	paint'ings	stat'ū a ry
watch'ĕs	car'pets	en grav'ings	sta'tion er y
clocks	cûr'tains	sĭl'ver wâre	fûr'nĭ ture
lĭn'ĕn	glass'ware	jew'el ry	ĭn'stru ments

237. DICTATION REVIEW

The children were playing on the *beach.*
Grains of buckwheat are shaped like *beech* nuts.
Make a *bow* before you begin.

Woodman, spare that tree;
Touch not a single *bough.*

—MORRIS.

238. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Verbal*	*Noun*
set′tle	set′tling	set′tle ment
man′age	man′aging	man′age ment
re duce′	re duc′ing	re duc′tion
lo′cate	lo′cāt ing	lo cā′tion
in close′	in clos′ing	in clō′sure
ĭr′ri gāte	ĭr′ri gāt ing	ĭr rĭ gā′tion
cul′ti vate	cul′ti vāt ing	cul ti va′tion

Direction: Study these words by lines, from left to right.

239. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Adjective*
im ăg′ĭne	im′age	im ăg′ĭ nā ry
re vŏlve′	rev o lū′tion	rev o lū′tion ā ry
ro′tate	ro tā′tion	ro′tā ry
re late′	re lā′tion	rel′ā tĭve
in fect′	in fec′tion	in fec′tious
op pose′	op po sĭ′tion	ŏp′pō sĭte
im′i tate	im i ta′tion	ĭm′i tā tĭve

240. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Noun*	*Noun*	*Adjective*
lose	loss	depth	deep
chōōse	choice	length	long
steal	stĕalth	breadth	broad
of fend′	of fense′	strength	strong
de fend′	de fense′	he′ro	he ro′ic
re lieve′	re lief′	na′ture	nat′ū ral
be lieve′	be lief′	cen′ter	cen′tral

241. IN ASIA

Chī′nạ̊	Chī nēṣe′	Ạ̊ rā′bĭ ạ̊	Ăr′ab
Sī ăm′	Sī′ạ̊ mēṣe′	Sī bē′ri ạ̊	co͞o′lĭeṣ
Jạ̊ păn′	Jăp′ạ̊ nēṣe′	tụn′drạ̊	stĕppe
In′dĭ ạ̊	Hin′dụ	jụn′gle	dĕṣ′ĕrt
Pĕr′sia (-shạ̊)	Pĕr′siạ̊n	bạ̊ zaar′	ō̤ ā′sĭs

242. ANIMAL LIFE IN ASIA

yak	zē′bū	lĭ′ȯn	hȳ ē′nạ̊
sheep	camel	lĭ′on ess	bŭf′fạ̊ lo
goats	doṇ′key	tĭ′ger	el′ĕ phạnt
snakes	jack′ạl	tĭ′gress	croc′ō dile
cō͞o′brạ̊	lĕop′ărd	wolves	rhī nŏç′ĕr os

243. ASIATIC PRODUCTIONS

tea	am′ber	ī′dolṣ	bam bo͞o′
teak	dye′wood	tûr′bạn	ĭn′dĭ gō
rugs	căm′phŏr	cash′mēre	chi′nạ̊ ware
shawls	pop′pĭeṣ	mo′hair	pôr′çĕ lăin
brŏnze	ō′pĭ um	am′u let	ŭm brĕl′lạ̊ṣ

244. A LESSON IN ETYMOLOGY

Peaches were first known in Persia.

Bazaar is the Persian word for *market.*

Gauze was first made in Gaza, a city in Palestine.

Currants get their name from Corinth, Greece.

Cashmere is a rich stuff first made in the vale of Cashmere, India.

245. Dissyllables accented on First Syllable

bōwl′der	res′ɕūe	içe′bẽrg	rụ′mõr
bowl′ing	ạu′thõr	sea′wärd	flā′võr
drown′ing	stär′tle	frag′mẹnt	liṉ′ger
tûr′tle	far′thing	ɕur′rẹnt	men′tion
ûr′chin	bar′gain(-gĕn)	miṉ′gle	pōr′tion

246. Dissyllables accented on Second Syllable

ạ̊ bīde′	hal lo͞o′	ɕon çẽrn′	sup plȳ′
ab sôrb′	prọ̊ çeed′	re mind′	sur prīṣe′
bẹ̊ yŏnd′	for bădḙ′	re fine′	pro vīde′
dọ̊ māin′	re strāin′	re fresh′	im plore′
dis may′	re view′	be stow′	ful fill′

247. Trisyllables accented on First Syllable

săt′ĭs fȳ	mĭṣ′ẽr ў	ɕŏl′ọ̊ nў
grat′i fy	fish′er y	hol′i day
ɕhăr′aɕter	char′i ty	ex′er çīṣe
min′is ter	dig′ni ty	ɕrit′ĭ çīze
ban′is ter	prob′a bly	priv′i lĕġe

248. Trisyllables accented on Second Syllable

as tŏn′ish	pọ̊ ṣĭ′tion	be lọv′ĕd
ac ɕôrd′ing	pro jeɕ′tion	de tẽr′mĭne
ac ɕŏm′plish	pro tec′tion	re lĭ′ġiọn
af fec′tion	ɕon traɕ′tion	en dĕav′õr
af flic′tion	in seṙĭp′tion	ɕom mand′mẹnt

249. IN AFRICA

Nile	Mo͞or	Sụ dän′	sphĭn̲x
Nī′ger	Mo̊ rŏ-e′cō	slaveș	pўr′ạ̊ midș
Kŏn̲′go	E′ġўpt	nē′grōeș	ŏb′e lisk
Väal	E ġўp′tiạ̊n	-eăr′ạ̊ văn	Caī′rō
Boer	ė̊ quā′tor	Sạ̊ hä′rạ̊	Cape Town

250. PRODUCTIONS AND ANIMALS OF AFRICA

dates	gnụ	ol′ĭve oil	gạ̊ zelle′
gold	ze′brạ̊	päl*m* oil	ŏs′trĭch
tusks	ġĭ råffe′	ĕb′ŏn y	bă bo͞on′
sā′go	gŏ rīl′lạ̊	ī′vo ry	ăn′tė̊ lōpe
mil′let	mo̊n̲′key	dī′ạ̊ mo̊ndș	hĭp pŏ pŏt′ạ̊ mus

251. IN SOUTH AMERICA

hīdeș	An′dēș	for′ests	Am′ạ̊ zŏn
-eat′tle	-eŏn′dor	quī′nīne	rĕp′tĭleș
hôrs′ĕș	vol -eā′no	rub′ber	jăg′uar (-wär)
-eŏf′fee (ĭ)	moun′taĭnș	llä′mạ̊	ăl′lĭ gā′tŏr
-eō′-eō*a*	earth′quake	al păc′ạ̊	mạ̊ hŏg′ạ̊ nў

252. DICTATION REVIEW

Africa is called the "Dark Continent."

The Sahara is the "Great Desert."

"Boer" is the Dutch word for *farmer.*

Hippopotamus means *river horse.*

The pyramids of Egypt were built before the days of history.

253. RELATED WORDS

Verb	*Adjective*	*Noun*
de çīde′	de çī′sĭve	de çĭ′şion
re çēive′	re çep′tĭve	re çep′tion
de çeive′	de çep′tĭve	de çep′tion
dĭ ġĕst′	dĭ ġĕs′tĭve	dĭ ġes′tion (-chun)
de ∘elâre′	de ∘elăr′a̱ tĭve	de∘e la̱ rā′tion

254. POLYSYLLABLES WITH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ACCENT

ăn′a̱ ∘on′da̱	sep′a̱ rā′tion	man′ŭ fa∘e′tu̱re
ex′hĭ bĭ′tion	rep′ŭ ta′tion	∘on′stĭ tū′tion
op′er ā′tion	ad′ver tīṣ′ing	in′dė̆ pend′e̱nçe
o∘e′cŭ pa′tion	rep′rė̆ ṣent′ĕd	in′dĭ vid′ŭ a̱l
pop′ŭ la̱′tion	dis′ap point′ĕd	op′por tū′nĭ ty

255. ACCENT AND MEANING

Noun	*Verb*	*Noun*	*Verb*
ă∘e′çĕnt	a∘e çĕnt′	ĕx′ports	ex pōrts′
prĕṣ′e̱nt	prė̆ ṣĕnt′	sŭb′je∘et	sub jĕ∘et′
dĕṣ′ĕrt	dė̆ ṣĕrt′	pĕr′fūme	pĕr fūme′
ŏb′je∘et	ob jĕ∘et′	∘ŏn′trăct	∘on trăct′
rĕ∘e′ord	re ∘ôrd′	ĕx′tra∘et	ex trăct′

Direction: Note how a change of accent changes the meaning. Use these words in *original* sentences.

256. DICTATION REVIEW

Study ac′cent and learn to accent′ words properly.
Here is a pres′ent for you. Present′ arms.
A good soldier will not desert′.
The camel is "the ship of the des′ert."

257. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

sīre	fä′ther	air	at′mos phēre
frąud	de çēit′	skill	dex tĕr′i ty
kind	spe′ciēş	want	de fĭ′cien çy
mär′ġin	bôr′der	eap′tĭve	priş′on ẽr
max′im	prov′ẽrb	hin′drançe	ob′stą̊ ele

Direction: Study the words on this page in pairs.

258. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

neat	tī′dy	main	prin′çĭ pą̊l
red	rud′dy	prī′ŏr	fôr′mer
franḳ	ean′did	grate′ful	thanḳ′ful
wīl′y	eun′ning	fā′mous	re nowned′
live′ly	cheer′y	lone′ly	sol′i tą̊ ry

259. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

tą̊lk	eon vẽrse′	bär′ter	ex chānġe′
prove	vĕr′i fy	sus peet′	mis trust′
wā′ver	flick′er	de bate′	dis pute′
re pel′	re pŭlse′	eon vĭnçe′	per suāde′
pär′leў	dis euss′	per fôrm′	ex′ẽ eute

260. RELATED WORDS

dĕad	death	right	right′eous
flee	flight	shrub	shrub′ber y
hēal	hĕalth	slay	slą̊*ugh*′ter
slow	slōth	erime	erim′i nąl
wide	wĭdth	mat′ter	mą̊ te′rĭ ąl

261. WORDS USED IN PHYSIOLOGY

nẽrve	lăr′y̆nx	ten′dȯn	mus′cleṣ
spine	wind′pipe	back′bone′	sa̲ li′va̲
pŭlse	gul′let	ver′te bra̲	är′ter y
trunk	stȯm′a-ch (-u̲k)	skel′ė̆ tȯn	dĭ ġes′tion
brawn	bow′elṣ	lig′a̲ me̲nt	in tes′tĭneṣ

262. FOOD AND ITS FORMS

vēal	drīed	mut′ton	eus′ta̲rd
chŏps	cooked	pōul′trў	jel′lĭeṣ
brŏth	stewed	sa̤u′sa̲ġe	pŏr′rĭdġe
so̤up	canned	ven′ĭ ṣon	çe′rė a̲lṣ
gru̲′el	broiled	beef′steāk	prė ṣĕrveṣ′

263. WORDS USED IN HYGIENE

hun̲′ger	ap′pė̆ tīte	çĭr′cŭ lāte
pō′rou̲s	poi′ṣon ous	ven′tĭ lāte
nẽrv′ous	när cot′ie	in tox′i cāte
spī′na̲l	ăl cŏ hŏl′ie	in di ġest′ĭ ble
whole′sȯme	stim′ŭ la̲nt	tem′per a̲ tu̬re

264. DICTATION REVIEW

Flour and yeast are used in making bread.

The baker has strong muscles; he kneads the dough before baking it.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land. —SCOTT.

265. SOUNDS OF "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

t*a*unt	h*ea*rt′y	h*a*r′ness	m*a*ss′ĕṣ
j*au*nt	t*a*r′get	g*a*r′ment	m*a*s′sĭve
h*au*nt	t*a*r′nish	l*au*n′drў	m*a*s′tiff
l*au*nch	t*a*r′ry	h*a*r′mo̊ ny	p*a*s′tŏr
*p*s*a*lm	h*a*rsh′ly	h*a*r′vest er	ĕ*a*r′a̲ mĕl

266. THE SUFFIX **-al**

fôr′ma̲l	flō′ra̲l	pĕr′sȯn a̲l	brīd′a̲l
post′a̲l	spe*e*′tra̲l	nat′u̲ ra̲l	jo′vi a̲l
bru̲′ta̲l	pär′tia̲l	pa̲ rĕn′ta̲l	ma*g*′ĭ e*a*̲l
tīd′a̲l	spĕ′cia̲l	nă′tion a̲l	e*r*ĭt′ĭ e*a*̲l
nā′ṣa̲l	trīb′a̲l	nū′mer a̲l	mū′ṣĭ e*a*̲l

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-al* means *pertaining to.*

267. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **a**

s*ea*̲lp	plā*gue*	e*a*̆n′va̲s	pa̲ rāde′
val*ve*	va*gue*	e*a*n′did	de e*a*y′
e*r*amp	spra̲*w*l	ham′mȯck	de tăch′
s*ea*mp	re e*a*̲ll′	la̲n′guå̲ge	e*ă*s e*ā*de′
prâ*yer*	fa̲*u*lt′y	gran′de̲u̲r	bre*ā*k′er

268. DICTATION REVIEW

An *islet* is a little island.
Some horses have long, flowing *manes.*
How far is it from the island to the *mainland?*
The beggar wore a *threadbare* coat.
The grizzly *bear* is found in the Rocky Mountains.
Many trees are *bare* in the winter.

269. SOUNDS OF **e**

lē*ague*	kẽr′nęl	sē*al*′ing	mĕl′o dy
·ele*ave*	her′mit	hea′*then*	speç′i męn
s·ereen	err′ing	hĕl′met	tel′ĕ phō*ne*
s·ereech	e*ar*′nest	wĕ*ap*′ŏn	ex̱ ẽrt′ĕd
squeeze	re ş̱ẽrve′	in stĕ*ad*″	de tẽr′mĭne

270. THE SUFFIX **-ness**

wīld′ness	la′zi ness	*wr*ĕ*t*ch′ed ness
bą̣ld′ness	·era′zi ness	in dĕ*b*t′ed ness
keen′ness	wē*a*′ri ness	of fĕn′sĭve ness
blunt′ness	stub′bŏrn ness	im pres′siv*e* ness
fi*e*rçe′ness	gra′ci*ou*s ness	sprī*gh*t′lĭ ness

Direction: Define these words, noting that *-ness* means *state of being.*

271. SOUNDS OF **i**

*k*nī*gh*t	squĭrm	fĭx′t̰ū*re*	zig′zag
sle*ī gh*t	gird′ed	tĭn̲k′er	dĭ vīne′
thrive	stĭr′rup	this′*tle*	en tiçe′
swĭ*t*ch	swĭrl′ing	min′strel	·eon vinç′ing
which	ĭrk′some	sc*ĭ*ş̱′sŏrş̱	fą̣ tĭ′g*u*ing

272. DICTATION REVIEW

The *heel* of this shoe is much worn.
This stick is *too* tough *to break.*
The *brakeman's* wound has begun to *heal.*
The *knight rode* a black horse.
The darkest *night* will have an end.
A passenger *railroad* was opened in America in 1830.

273. PRONOUNCING TEST

Bo͝er	ru͝′mŏr	sug ġest′	o ā′sis
phlox	lū′rid	ex̱ *h*aust′	çel′er y
taunt	wound′ed	ex clude′	um brel′la
haunt	tour′ist	let′tuce	sov′er eign
width	ex′it	spin′ach	pro dūç′er
breadth	ex′tra	laun′dry	ac′cu rate
blithe	su′mac	fam′ine	ac cus′tŏm
breath	bru′tal	na′ture	op po′nent
breathe	fal′con	cym′bal	em broid′er
switch	don′key	jag′uar	priv′i lege
thrusts	gi raffe′	rep′tile	mis′chĭe vous
glimpse	mas′tiff	buoy′ant	tur′pen tine

274. SPELLING TEST

gnat	cook′ies	as′ter	kiln′-dry
maize	mal′ice	pȧs′tor	pur su′er
salve	con sent′	pis′tol	coun′se lor
fraud	con ceal′	car′rot	vig′i lant
vague	poi′son	rai′sins	in′do lent
sluice	de ceit′	wool′ens	re luc′tant
gauge	par′ley	pur′pose	de pend′ent
wrench	liq′uor	gui tar′	de li′cious
league	rhu′barb	dis guise′	glyc′er in
scythe	knot′ted	cur′tains	por′ce lăin
choose	pop′pies	por′ridge	oc′cu pant
wreathe	ba zaar′	prĕ′cious	mos qui′to
plague	in stead′	gran′deur	pheas′ant

PART TWO

SECTION 1

1. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

yoke	wid′ō*w*	de′mon	ha′lo
hōōf	pär′çel	·eav′ern	ban′jo
reel	hĕr′a̤ld	pack′et	drä′ma̤
·eŏ*ugh*	a̤ dept′	en′ve lōpe	ad′ă*g*e
trŏ*ugh*	e vent′	spee′ta̤ ·el*e*	stū′dĭ ō

Direction: Form the *plurals* of these words; see Rule I.[1]

2. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

·erĕss	hä*u*nch	·e*h*ō′rus	prē′fix
·erŏss	swĭtch	ĭs*th*′mus	suf′fix
trĕss	·elu*t*ch	head′dress	duch′ess
bŏss	·eru*t*ch	whip′lash	mat′tress
speech	chintz	tooth′brush	dis pă*t*ch′

Direction: Form the *plurals* according to Rule I.[1]

3. PRONOUNCING EXERCISE

bȧthṣ	truthṣ	·elŏthṣ	ō*a*thṣ
pȧthṣ	yo*u*ths	mŏthṣ	wrē*a*thṣ
lȧthṣ	shē*a*thṣ	mouthṣ	hou*s*′ĕṣ

Direction: Pronounce the *singular* of these words.

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[1] RULE I. FOR SPELLING PLURALS. — Most nouns form their *plurals* by adding *s* to the singular, but nouns ending with *s*, *x*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh* add *es* to form their plurals.

4. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

serf	ăn′vil	lў̆nx	me′te or
sense	ănt′ler	flash	el′ĕ ment
truçe	lan′tern	couch	av′er ăge
creed	spin′dle	in′dex	fa′vŏr ĭte
scroll	knuck′le	çĭr′cus	fū′gĭ tĭve

Direction: Form plurals according to Rule I. for Plurals.

5. Y FINAL FOLLOWING A CONSONANT

i′vў̆	en′trў̆	en′er gy	odd′i ty
na′vy	pās′try	rem′e dy	in′dus try
ed′dy	bran′dy	leg′ă çy	proph′e çy
bod′y	boun′ty	cav′i ty	mul′ber ry
gra′vy	coun′ty	nov′el ty	cran′ber ry

Direction: Form plurals according to Rule II.[1]

6. Y FINAL FOLLOWING A VOWEL

al loy′	al′leў̆	med′ley	kid′ney
de coy′	val′ley	tûr′key	don′key
es′say	vol′ley	lack′ey	mon′key
as say′	pul′ley	jock′ey	chim′ney

Direction: Form plurals of these words by adding *s*.

7. POSSESSIVE FORMS

Singular	*Plural*
a lady's veil	ladies' shoes
a pupil's essay	pupils' lunches
a teacher's address	a teachers' association
an attorney's brief	the attorneys' briefs

[1] RULE II. FOR PLURALS. — Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* to *i* and adding *es*.

8. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **o**

tôrch	ĕŏl′ie	tôr′tūre	mŏn′ạr-eh
seorn	eom′ie	fôr′tūne	proph′et
horn′y	fog′gy	swōl′*le*n	pol′i çy
fork′ĕd	tot′ter	rō′*gu*ish	pol′i tie
rẽ ṣôrt′	tŏr′ṛent	pōst′mạn	gos′sạ̊ mẽr

9. VARIOUS SOUNDS OF **u**

deūçe	lū′rid	sûr′ly	*j*oûr′ne*y̆*
sluịçe	su*i*t′ŏr	gur′gle	jour′nạl
grŭ*dġe*	jụ′ry	sur′plus	stur′*ġe*ŏn
tru*dġe*	jụ′nĭ per	sụr pàss′	sur′*ġe*ŏn
smu*dġe*	Jụ′pĭ ter	dis tûrb′	sur′ġer y

10. SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS

prowl	erouch	groin	re join′
seowl	slou*gh*	poiṣe	re coil′
low′ẽr	a bound′	toi′let	b*uoy*′ạnt
tow′el	as tound′	en join′	mois′*te*ned
ạl low′	trou′ṣerṣ	sĭr′loin	em broid′er

11. FINAL **-ar**, **-er**, AND **-or** VOCAL EQUIVALENTS

ạl′tẽr	lē′vẽr	môr′tãr	val′ŏr
lāt′er	çi′der	bûr′glãr	mo′tor
lăt′ter	hŏs′*t*ler	mō′lạr	vie′tor
fil′ter	rud′der	lin′ẽ ạr	ŏr′ạ tor
fet′ter	plat′ter	sim′ĭ lạr	ed′i tor

12. WORDS CONTAINING **ie**

view	n*ie*çe	priest	mĭs′chĭef
m*ie*n	grief	yield	mis′chĭe vous
sie*g*e	grieve	shield	be fr*ie*nd′
lie*g*e	griev′*o*us	shriek	be s*ie*e*g*e′
sĭe*v*e	ag grieve′	chief′t*a*ĭn	ea*s*h *ie*r′

13. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT LETTERS

fa*u*n	pâ*i*red	kin′dled	*h*ĕrb′ä*g*e
*ai*sle	lād′*e*n	be*a*ch′ĕ*s*	*g*nash′ing
dŏ*d*ge*d*	lo*a*d′ĕd	e*a*u′tion	glo*a*t′ing
he*d*ge*d*	sĕ*d*g′ĕ*s*	twī′li*gh*t	home′stĕ*a*d
nu*d*ge	vā′rĭe*s*	eye′si*gh*t	eon dem*n*ed′

14. WORDS FOR DISTINCT PRONUNCIATION

tăr′ry	dĕ tĕst′	dī′ą ry	ar tis′tie
ear′ry	in sist′	des′ti ny	ġī gan′tie
grōp′ing	de ṣist′	bal′eŏ ny	me tal′lie
prob′ing	con sists′	pā′trĭ ǫt	ġўm nas′tie
ăs′peet	ab rupt′	prop′er ty	ac eŭs′tom

15. DICTATION REVIEW

Women *wear veils* in many countries.

A *vale* is the low land between hills.

Great Britain is the largest of the British *Isles*.

How wide are the *aisles* of this schoolroom?

The *flea* makes longer leaps in proportion to its size than any other animal.

"They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

16. GRAMMATICAL TERMS RELATING TO NOUNS

prop′er	ġen′der	pärs′ing
ċom′mȯn	neū′ter	de ċlen′sion
vẽr′bal	fem′ĭ nĭne	nom′ĭ nal tĭve
ab′straċt	mas′ċŭ lĭne	a pos′trȯ phē
ċol leċ′tĭve	ob jeċ′tĭve	ap′pō si′tion

17. RELATING TO PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

ċom′pound	ċär′di nal	pos′i tĭve
pẽr′sȯn al	ôr′di nal	ċom păr′a tĭve
rel′a tĭve	lim′it ing	su pẽr′la tĭve
är′tĭ ċle	de scrip′tĭve	an′tē çēd′ent
nu′mer al	ċom păr′i sȯn	in′ter rog′a tĭve

18. NORTH AMERICAN QUADRUPEDS

mink	go′pher	bī′sȯn	rac ċōōn′
mōōse	bădġ′er	ċou′gar	ċoȳ ō′tē
ot′ter	chip′munk	pan′ther	ō pŏs′sum
wea′sel	musk′rat	big′horn	pôr′ċŭ pīne
bea′ver	wood′chuck	ċăr′i bou	prā′rĭe dog

19. COMPARISON BY **more** AND **most**

hŭ mane′	rō man′tiċ	am bĭ′tious
bless′ĕd	ē nôr′mous	neç′es sa ry
pee′vish	des′ō lāte	par tiċ′u lar
def′i nĭte	ob′stĭ nāte	in tel′lĭ gent
des′per āte	pẽr′ma nent	mag nif′i çent

Note: Most adjectives of two or more syllables, such as these, are compared only by using *more* and *most*.

20. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

eloak	man'tle	tĕn'ĕt	doe'trĭne
dose	po'tion	hear'er	au'dĭ tŏr
aught	an'y thing	in'stançe	ex am'ple
de lay'	res'pĭte	call'ing	vŏ ca'tion
shel'ter	ref'ûge	pos'tûre	pŏ şĭ'tion

21. FORMS OF ANIMAL LIFE

min'nōw	cûr'lew	pō'lar bear
dol'phin	bob'ŏ link	eī'der duck
pôr'poise	flă mĭn'gō	Es'kĭ mō dog
tôr'toise	ptär'mĭ gan	guĭn'ea (-ĭ) fowl
tĕr'rā pin	hum'ming bird	fox squīr'rel

22. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

dull	vap'id	är'dent	burn'ing
ripe	mă tūre'	ghast'ly	ghost'like
thin	sŭb'tle (sŭt"l)	fĭ'nal	con clu'sĭve
liv'ing	vī'tal	fear'less	in trep'id
spot'ted	mot'tled	blīthe'some	cheer'ful

23. COMPOUND WORDS WITH AND WITHOUT HYPHEN

eye'lid	sea'sick	arm'chair	well-known
oat'meal	fly'trap	snow'shoe	ill-bred
piēçe'meal	head'land	hail'stone	cast-off
turn'pike	side'bōard	breast'pin	bird's-eye
brake'man	cŭp'bōard	thread'bare	rock-bound

Direction: Note that the words in the last column are properly written with the hyphen when used as adjectives.

24. GRAMMATICAL TERMS RELATING TO VERBS

mode	reg′ū lȧr	po ten′tiȧl
tense	ir reg′u lar	sub jun̲c′tive
voice	tran′si tive	in dic′a tive
ac′tive	in tran′si tive	in fin′i tive
pas′sive	con jụ ga′tion	pär′tĭ çĭ ple

25. REGULAR VERBS

coil	ush′er	rė lax′	ạ̊ void′
wạrp	gam′bol	at tack′	de piet′
stint	slum′ber	eạ̊ ress′	im part′
knock	pros′per	pun′ish	re spond′
squeak	con çeal′	noŭr′ish	com mend′

Direction: Pronounce the words formed by adding *-ed*.

26. SOUND OF **i = y** IN **yes**

val′iȧnt	pin′iȯnṣ	do min′iȯn
wạr′riŏr	seul′liȯn	pạ̊ vil′iȯn
bụl′liȯn	cōurt′iĕr	con ġēn′iȧl
tril′liȯn	be hāv′iŏr	ạux̲ ĭl′iạ̊ ry
mil′liȯn âire′	bat tal′iȯn	pe cū′lĭ ăr′i ty

Direction: Give distinctly the sound of **i = y** in **yes**.

27. DICTATION REVIEW

This bird's eye is keen.

Here is a bird's-eye view of the exposition.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock-bound coast. — HEMANS.

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave. — KEY.

28. IRREGULAR VERBS[1]

Present	*Past*	*Past Part.*	*Present*	*Past and Past Part.*
eat	ate	eat′*en*	feel	fĕlt
drive	drove	driv′*en*	sweep	swept
weave	wove	wo′*ven*	*k*neel	*k*nelt
freeze	froze	fro′*zen*	dwell	dwelt
choose	chose	cho′*sen*	creep	crept
bite	bit	bit′*ten*	dream	drĕ*a*mt
write	wrote	writ′*ten*	deal	dĕ*a*lt
for get′	for got′	for got′*ten*	mean	mĕ*a*nt

29. IRREGULAR VERBS

Present	*Present Part.*	*Past and Past Part.*	*Present*	*Past and Past Part.*
*w*ring	*w*ring′ing	*w*rung	buy	bô*ugh*t
rē*a*d	rē*a*d′ing	rĕ*a*d	seek	sought
hang	hang′ing	hung	fight	fought
swing	swing′ing	swung	think	thought
fling	fling′ing	flung	bring	brought
hear	hear′ing	hē*a*rd	work	wrought
bind	bind′ing	bound	catch	caught
bleed	bleed′ing	bled	teach	taught

30. DICTATION REVIEW

Life is no dream or thing of naught,
But know you this, that life is thought,
And to live is not life, if naught is wrought.

[1] NOTE. — Irregular verbs form the past tense and past participle in some other way than by suffixing *-ed* to the present tense.

31. WORD ANALYSIS

un çĕr′*tain*	un bal′ançed	un păr′ăl leled
un wŏr′thy	un prin′çĭ pled	un in′ter est ing
un däu*n*t′ed	un qua*l*′i fied	un sep′ă rāt ĕd
un tīr′ing	un ex pe-et′ed	un sub stan′tiăl
un wel′-e*o*me	un fôr′tŭ nāte	un gram măt′ĭ -eăl

Direction: Separate into *root* and *prefix; un* means *not.*

32. THE PREFIX **un-** WITH VERBS

un dŏ′	un mask′	un lāçe′	un brī′d*le*
un fûrl′	un seal′	un nērv*e*′	un sad′d*le*
un fold′	un s-erew′	un loose′	un bûr′d*en*
un *w*rap′	un load′	un -eov′er	un fas′*ten*
un veil′	un -eloṣe′	un rav′*el*	un but′*ton*

Direction: Note that *un-* in most of these words *reverses* the meaning of the root-word.

33. WORD ANALYSIS

in sane′	in sĕ -eūre′	ir reṣ′ŏ lūte
in -eon′stant	im môr′tal	ir rev′er ent
in sol′vent	im mod′er ăte	in vol′un tă ry
im pär′tiăl	il lib′er ăl	in′-eon vēn′ient
im′pĭ ous	il log′i -eăl	in′sig nĭf′i -eant

Direction: Note that *in- il-, im-,* and *ir-* mean *not.*

34. PREFIXES **en-, in-, im-,** AND **em-**

en rich′	in -ease′	en forçe′	im plant′
en dear′	in -erust′	en list′	im per′il
en roll′	in gråft′	en tan′g*le*	im priṣ′on
en rage′	in flame′	en dān′ger	em bit′ter

Note: In these words the prefixes mean *make,* or *put in.*

35. WORD ANALYSIS

dis loy′a̲l	dis ō̆ be̲y′	dis ₵ŏm′fŏrt
dis ūn′ion	dis ₵red′it	dis ap pro̲v′a̲l
dis *h*on′est	dis al low′	dis ₵o*u*r′te̊ *o*us
dis heart′*e*n	dis ₵on ne₵t′	dis sat′is fīed
dis ₵o*u*r′ăġe	dis′₵on tin′ue	dis pro pōr′tion

Direction: Note that *dis-* means *not, lacking.*

36. PREFIXES **mis-** AND **re-**

mis spell′	re̊ tûrn′	rē′a̲s sure′ (-shōōr′)
mis man′aġe	rē lē*a*se′	re̊ ₵ap′tu̲re
mis fôr′tune	rē mod′ĕl	rē′₵om mĕnç*e*′
mis state′me̲nt	re̊ do*u*′ble	rē′₵on sid′er
mis prō̆ nounç*e*′	rē prō̆ dūç*e*′	rĕ₵′o̲m mend′

Direction: Note *mis-* means *wrong* or *ill; re- back* or *again.*

37. WORD BUILDING

tire	stâr*e*	en gaġe′	jos′*tle*	pre ṣide′
gaze	₵ru̲i̲ṣ*e*	en tiçe′	jum′ble	₵om plete′
glaze	pe ru̲ṣe′	im poṣe′	mum′ble	in ₵rease′
chafe	re tire′	pro ₵ūre′	raf′fle	dis charġe′

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each word; observe Rule I.[1]

38. EXCEPTIONS TO RULE I

hoe′ing	sĭnġe′ing	chanġe′a ble	man′aġe a ble
shoe′ing	tinġe′ing	out ra′ġe*o*us	măr′rĭaġe a ble
dye′ing	traçe′a ble	₵o*u* ra′ġe*o*us	dĭ vōrçe′a ble
toe′ing	peaçe′a ble	no′tĭçe a ble	pro nounçe′a ble
mile′aġe	charġe′a ble	sĕrv′ĭçe a ble	ad′va̲n ta′ġe*o*ŭs

[1] RULE I. — Words ending in *silent e*, drop *e* when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.

39. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIXES

a*d* just′	de bate′	bab′ble	ere ate′
in vent′	pro dūce′	muf′fle	sur vive′
re port′	ob serve′	set′tle	trans late′
wan′der	con trive′	trav′el	ag′i tate
sau*n*′ter	sub scribe′	in quire′	ed′ū cate

Direction: Suffix *-ed*, *-ing*, and *-er* or *-or* to each word.

40. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

freeze	con geal′	seat′ter	dis pērse′
sōothe	com′fort	in close′	en vel′op
is′sue (ish′ū)	pro ceed′	dis play′	ex *hib′it*
re fuse′	de cline′	han′dle	ma nip′ū late
for sake′	a ban′don	sur round′	en com′pass

41. WORD BUILDING WITH SUFFIX **-ion**

a dopt′	va′cate	pro fess′	ven′er āte
af flict′	mi′grate	sug gest′	am′pū tate
con fess′	dĕ vote′	trans act′	ar tic′ū late
de press′	dĭ late′	com mūne′	de lib′er ate

Direction: Suffix *-ion*, meaning *state* or *condition;* observe Rule I and note the pronunciation of derivatives.

42. DICTATION REVIEW

The lamp is on the *mantelpiece.*

"Now Nature hangs her *mantle* green
On every blooming tree." — BURNS.

Wash the clothes and *wring* them dry.

"*Ring* out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of *peace.*" — TENNYSON.

43. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II[1]

snap	snapped	snap′ping	snap′per
trim	trimmed	trim′ming	trim′mer
*w*rap	*w*rapped	*w*rap′ping	*w*rap′per
con trōl′	con trolled′	con trōl′ling	con trol′ler

44. COMMERCIAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Dĕbt′ŏr	Dr.	Re çēived′	Recd.
Cred′i tŏr	Cr.	Pay′mẹnt	Payt.
Ac count′	Acct.	Mĕr′chạn dịse	Mdse.
Bal′ạnçe	Bal.	Cŏm′pa ny	Co.
A mount′	Amt.	Cash on delivery	C.O.D.

45. WORD BUILDING BY RULE II

fret	tug	ex çel′	ad mit′	com mit′
flit	drag	com pel′	al lot′	con fer′
grin	skim	e quip′	be dim′	oc cur′
slam	plod	per mit′	ex pel′	re gret′
sob	trot	sub mit′	o mit′	pre fer′

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each, observing Rule II.

46. WORD BUILDING

tilt	re vōlt′	en chânt′	de vel′op
blink	de feat′	be witch′	re cov′er
splash	con tend′	dis miss′	ac cus′tom
crouch	shud′der	re ṣound′	em băr′rạss

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing;* do not double final consonant.

[1] RULE II. — Monosyllables and other words accented on last syllable, ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

47. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF ADJECTIVES

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*	*Positive*
bus′y (bĭz′-)	bus′i er	bus′i est	fleeç′y
air′y	air′i er	air′i est	diz′zy
sil′ly	sil′li er	sil′li est	nȧs′ty
fuss′y	fuss′i er	fuss′i est	gạud′y
wea′ry	wea′ri er	wea′ri est	chill′y

Direction: Suffix *-er* and *-est* to last column; apply Rule III.[1]

48. GRAMMATICAL FORMS OF VERBS

Present Singular		*Past*	*Present Participle*
en′vy	en′vies	en′vied	en′vy ing
re ly′	re lies′	re lied′	re ly′ing
lev′y	lev′ies	lev′ied	lev′y ing
tes′ti fy	tes′ti fies	tes′ti fied	tes′ti fy ing
jus′ti fy	jus′ti fies	jus′ti fied	jus′ti fy ing

49. EXERCISE ON GRAMMATICAL FORMS

es pȳ′	sal′ly	no′tĭ fȳ	ter′ri fȳ
ẹom ply′	tal′ly	qual′i fȳ	proph′e sȳ
de cry′	s-eur′ry	ẹlăs′si fȳ	mul′ti plȳ
im ply′	que′ry	mod′i fȳ	em bod′y

Direction: Write the other grammatical forms of these verbs.

50. DICTATION REVIEW

Longfellow *wrote* "The Old Clock on the *Stairs*."
Some sing by note and others by *rote*.
Said the Wind to the Moon, "I will blow you out!
You *stare* in the air like a ghost in the chair!"

[1] RULE III. — Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* when a suffix not beginning with *i* is added.

51. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

ag′o ny	so çi′e ty	săn-e′tu̲ a̲ ry
liv′er y	fa çil′i ty	neç′es sa̲ ry
vā′e̲an çy	a̲ bil′i ty	in′ti ma̲ çy
rob′ber y	ma jŏr′i ty	-eom mu′ni ty
gro′çer y	trĕ*ach*′er y	mis′sion a ry
tap′es try	bī ŏg′ra̲ phy	-eū′ri os′i ty
a′g̈e̲n çy	anx i′ĕ tў (ăn zī′-)	re spon′si bil′i ty

Direction: Form plurals; add *-es* according to Rule III.

52. NEW ENGLAND AND ATLANTIC SLOPE REGIONS

Maine	Me.	Penn′sўl vā′nĭ a̲	Pa.
New Hamp′shĭ*re*	N.H.	Del′a̲ wâr*e*	Del.
Ver mont′	Vt.	Mar′y la̲nd (mĕr′ĭ-)	Md.
Măs′sa̲ chu̲′setts	Mass.	Vĭr g̈in′ĭ a̲	Va.
€on nĕct′i -eut	Conn.	North €ăr′ō lī′na̲	N.C.
R*h*ōde Is′la̲nd	R.I.	South €ăr′ō lī′na̲	S.C.
New York′	N.Y.	Ġeôr′g̈ĭ a̲	Ga.
New Jĕr′s̲ey	N.J.	Flŏr′ĭ da̲	Fla.

District of €o lum′bĭ a̲ D.C.

53. RULES FOR SPELLING APPLIED

pol′ish	al lūde′	as sūme′	făs′*c*ĭ nāte
chĕr′ish	be num*b*′	de vis̲e′	spe-e′ū lāte
bur′nish	re tôrt′	in -eline′	-eon̲′gre gāte
blus′ter	re s̲ūme′	in spire′	re-e′og nize
de fĕr′	re vive′	de scribe′	re-e′on çile
be dim′	re s̲ide′	pre vail′	sur ren′der
pro pel′	ex̲ ult′	sub side′	ex tĭn̲′guish

Direction: Suffix *-ed* and *-ing* to each word; apply Rules.

54. WORD ANALYSIS AND WORD BUILDING

sad′*den*	dĕaf′*en*	sŏf′*ten*	sharp′*en*
mad′*den*	dĕad′*en*	sweet′*en*	bright′*en*
glad′*den*	deep′*en*	short′*en*	tight′*en*
flat′*ten*	quick′*en*	fresh′*en*	tough′*en*
stiff′*en*	black′*en*	cheap′*en*	rough′*en*

Direction: 1. Analyze these words; *-en* means *to make.* 2. Build other words by suffixing *-ly* and *-ness* to the *roots.*

55. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATES — NORTHERN SECTION

West Vĭr ġin′ĭ ạ	W. Va.	Min′nė sō′tạ	Minn.
Ō hī′ō	O.	Mis sọu′rĭ	Mo.
Ken tuck′y	Ky.	I′ō wạ	Ia.
In′dĭ ăn′ạ	Ind.	Kan′ṣạs	Kan.
Il′lĭ nois′	Ill.	Nė̄ brăs′kạ	Nebr.
Miçh′ĭ gạn	Mich.	North Dạ kō′tạ	N. Dak.
Wis cŏn′sin	Wis.	South Dạ kō′tạ	S. Dak.

56. WORD ANALYSIS

as sist′ạnçe	en dūr′ance	ac quaint′ance
an noy′ançe	in sụr′ance	re ṣem′blance
ap plī′ançe	con trīv′ance	re mem′brance
va′rĭ ançe	for beâr′ance	re mon′strance

Direction: Analyze words; *-ance* means *act of, that which.*

57. DICTATION REVIEW

Hear the merry jingle of the *sleigh* bells!

King Edward was crowned in the *throne* room.

One wrestler was *thrown* violently to the ground.

"Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust him." — BIBLE.

58. NOUNS ENDING IN **-ence**

dil′i ġẹnç*e*	el′ŏ quence	de pend′ence
con′fi dence	ev′i dence	in dul′ġence
rev′er ence	con′fer ence	sub sist′ence
ref′er ence	in′dŏ lence	o be′di ence
pref′er ence	con vēn′ience	in tel′li ġence

Direction: Write other words *related* to these nouns.

59. MISSISSIPPI VALLEY — SOUTHERN SECTION

Ten *nẹs* see′	Tenn.	Ar′kạn sạs	Ark.
Al ạ̈ bă′mạ̈	Ala.	Lọu ï ṣï ăn′ạ̈	La.
Mis′sĭs sĭp′*pĭ*	Miss.	Tex′ạs	Tex.
O klạ̈ hō′mạ̈	Okla.		

60. SUFFIX **-able**

lȯv′ạ̈ bl*e*	va′ri a ble	de nī′a ble
nō′ta ble	ċȯm′fŏrt a ble	ad′mĭ rạ̈ ble
pȧss′a ble	ċŏm′pạ̈ rạ̈ ble	sep′ạ̈ rạ̈ ble
sūit′a ble	re speċt′a ble	de plōr′a ble
laugh′a ble	pit′ĭ ạ̈ ble	de fin′a ble

Direction: Define these derivatives, noting that suffix *-able* means *capable of being, causing, fit to be.*

61. PLATEAU AND PACIFIC COAST REGIONS

Mŏn tä′nạ̈	Mont.	Ċŏl′ŏ rä′dō	Colo.
I′dạ̈ hō	Ida.	Ċăl′ĭ fôr′nĭ ạ̈	Cal.
Wy̆ ō′mĭng	Wyo.	Ŏr′ḗ gŏn	Ore.
Nḗ vä′dạ̈	Nev.	Wạsh′ing tȯn	Wash.
U′tạ*h*	Ut.	Ar i zō′nạ̈	Ariz.
New Mex′i co	N. Mex.		

61. SUFFIX **-al**

mär′ġin a͡l	se-e′tion a͡l	ŏ rĭġ′i na͡l
-eom′i -eal	fac′tion al	a-e çĭ den′tal
med′i -eal	sur′ġĭ -eal	-eon tĭ nen′tal
grad͡ŭ al	of fĭ′cial	hŏr ĭ zon′tal
pra-e′ti -eal	-eom mĕr′cial	ū nĭ vĕr′sal

Direction: Analyze these words, noting that *-al* means *pertaining to.*

62. TROUBLESOME TERMINATIONS

gu*ī*d′a͡nçe	-eon′fi dę͡nçe	ev′i dę͡nçe
rŏ̊ măn͡çe′	in′flu͡ ence	in′no çence
fĭ năn͡çe′	neg′li ġence	ob sĕrv′ance
-eoun′te na͡nçe	ex pe′ri ence	re ṣist′ance
çĭr′-eum stăn͡çe	çĭr -eum′fer ence	pĕr′se vēr′ance

63. PRONOUNCING AND DICTATION EXERCISE

A͡ lăs′ka͡	Hä w*aī*′i	Lu͡ zŏn′
Pōr′tō Rĭ′-eō	Hä w*aī*′ian (ya͡n)	Phĭl′ĭp pĭne
San Juan′ (hwän)	Hō′nō lu͡′lu͡	Fil′ĭ pī′nōṣ

Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867.

Hawaii Territory includes a group of islands that were annexed to the United States in 1898. Honolulu is the capital of the Hawaiian Islands.

Spain ceded Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands to the United States in 1898. The Philippine Islands were so named in honor of King Philip of Spain.

64. SUFFIX **-ment**

a gree′ment	a maze′ment	a̤d jo͝ûrn′ment
a̤d just′ment	en ga̤ge′ment	an nounçe′ment
at tain′ment	ar ran̤ge′ment	mĕa̤s̤′ûre ment
im pro̤ve′ment	mĕr′rĭ ment	en ter tain′ment
ex çite′ment	wȯr′ri ment	a€ *knŏwl′ĕd̤g* ment

Direction: Note that *-ment* means *act of* or *state of being.*

65. LARGEST CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

1. New York	2. Çhĭ €a̤′gō	3. Phil′a del′phĭ a̤
4. Saint Lo̤*u*′is	5. Bŏs′tȯn	6. €leve′la̤nd
7. Ba̤l′tĭ more	8. Pitts′bûrgh	9. De troit′
10. Buf′*fa̤* lō	11. San Fran çis′€o	12. Mil wa̤*u*′kee
13. Çin′çĭ*n* nat′ĭ	14. New′ărk	15. New Ôr′le a̤n̤s

Note: Numbers indicate city's rank, based on census of 1910.

66. WORD ANALYSIS

pit′e *ous*	mon′strous	vil′l*a*ĭn ous
dū′te ous	hu′mŏr ous	out ra′d̤eous
plen′te ous	ven′ȯm ous	av a̤ rĭ′cious
boun′te ous	mo men′tous	har mo′ni ous
fū′ri ous	dis̤ as′trous	rĭ di€′ū lous

Direction: Separate these derivatives into *root-word* and *suffix.*

67. MILITARY TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS

Ma′jŏr	Maj.	Ġen′er a̤l	Gen.
€ap′t*a*ĭn	Capt.	Ad′mi ra̤l	Adm.
€olo′nel (kûr′-)	Col.	Com′mo dore	Com.
€ôr′po ral	Corp.	Brig a di€r′	Brig.
L*ie*ū′ten a̤nt	Lieut.	Qua̤r′ter mȧs′ter	Q.M.

68. SUFFIX **-ize**

re′a̱l ize	i′tem ize	fos′sil ize
i′dol ize	stĕr′i lize	neū′tra̱l ize
sў̆m′bol ize	păt′rŏn ize	ĭ tal′ĭ ç̱ize
vā′põr ize	sċan′da̱l ize	ė̆ ċon′ŏ̄ mize
viċ′tim ize	tran̲′quil ize	ġen′er a̱l ize

Direction: Separate into *root-words* and *suffix*, noting that *-ize* means *to make*.

69. IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Wa̱sh′ing tŏn	Lo̱u′is ville	Min′ne ap′ŏ lis
Den′ver	Prov′i de̱nçe	In′dĭ a̱n ap′ŏ lis
Tŏ le′dō	Kan′sa̱s City	Rŏch′es ter
O′ma̱ ha̱′	Saint Paul′	Lōs Ăn̲′gĕl ĕs
Mem′phis	Saint Jōs̲′eph	Wo̱rces′ter

70. SUFFIXES MEANING "ONE WHO"

art′ist	law′yer	as ses′sŏr
drug′gist	clōth′ier	ċon traċ′tŏr
an′a̱rċh ist	la′bŏr er	ċon̲′quer ŏr
ma̱ çhĭn′ist	strag′gler	ċom pet′i to̱r
nat′ū̆ ra̱l ist	dis ċȯv′er er	pred′e çes′sŏr

Direction: Separate each word into *root* and *suffix*, and give meaning.

71. DICTATION REVIEW

Have you *heard* the waters singing, little May?
The carpenter uses a *gauge* and a *plane*.
A great *herd* of cattle was grazing on the *plain*.
The ship will *sail* away and be lost to *sight*.
This fine *site* is for *sale*. Who is ready to recite?

72. DERIVATIVE WORDS

po et′ic	bound′ą ry	trib′ū tą ry
he ro′ic	lit′er ą ry	se-e′ond ą ry
his tor′ic	*h*on′ŏr ą ry	el′e mĕn′tą ry
ar tis′tic	sta′tion ą ry	im ą-ġ′ĭ ną ry
des pot′ic	-eus′tom ą ry	re a-e′tion ą ry

Direction: Analyze into *root* and *suffix*, noting that *-ic* and *-ary* mean *pertaining to.*

73. FROM NEW ENGLAND GEOGRAPHY

scēn′er y	dā*i*′ry ing	-eol′leġ ĕs
quąr′rĭes	wą′ter falls	li′brą rĭes
fish′er ĭes	fa-e′tō rĭes	ū′nĭ vĕr′sĭ tĭes
hĕr′ring	tan′ner ĭes	mą çhĭn′er y
sär dĭnes′	man′ū fą-e′tūre	sta′tion er y

74. WORD ANALYSIS

spōr′tĭve	sug ġes′tive	-eol le-e′tive
op pres′sive	-ere ā′tive	re pul′sive
pro gres′sive	-eon stru-e′tive	in stin-e′tive
de fe-e′tive	de fen′sive	ġen′er ą tive
per suā′sive	of fen′sive	-eom mū′ni -eą tive

Direction: Note that *-ive* means *relating to* or *tending to.*

75. IN ATLANTIC COAST STATES

sea′ports	mīn′ing	steel works
ship′yards	an′thrą çīte	iron found′ry
-eom′merce	bĭ tū′mĭ nous	ag′ri -eul tūre
fŏr′*eĭ*gn	pe trō′le um	man ū fa-e′tūr ing
do mes′tic	re fīn′er ĭes	fruit rais′ing

76. SUFFIX **-age**

bond′age	coin′age	dray′age	break′age
*h*ĕrb′age	stōr′age	till′age	măr′rĭage
păs′sage	post′age	plụm′age	pat′rŏn age
*w*reck′age	cart′age	stop′page	pil′grim age
drain′age	whạrf′age	shrin̲k′age	vas′sa̲l age

Direction: Analyze, noting that suffix *-age* means *state, act of* or *allowance for.*

77. IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

prāi′rĭe̲s	fĕr til′i ty	el′e vā′tŏr̲s
çe′re a̲ls	su̲r pȧss′ing	im′plē me̲nts
stock′yards	stock′-rai̲s′ing	ag′rĭ cul′tu̲r a̲l
flour mills	grain′-grow′ing	dis till′er ĭe̲s
tile kil*n*s̲	meat′-pack′ing	man′ū fa-e′to rĭe̲s

78. SUFFIXES MEANING **state** OR **condition of**

wis̲′dŏm	false′hŏŏd	clĕrk′ship
free′dom	child′hood	friend′ship
serf′dom	man′hood	own′er ship
mär′tȳr dom	wom′an hood	lead′er ship
hea′*th*en dom	sis′ter hood	ap pren′tĭçe ship

79. DICTATION REVIEW

After the storm the shore was strewn with wreckage.

This is a famous *grain-growing* section.

Oats, wheat, rye, etc. are called *cereals.*

Some literary works are published as *serials.*

"But little he'll *reck* if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where a Briton has laid him." — WOLFE.

80. IN SOUTHERN STATES

del′ta̤	ca̤ne′brakes	rice fields
lev′ee	lum′ber ing	sugar ca̤ne
ba*y̆*′o̤u	pīn′er i̇e̤s	co*t*′*t*on g̈ins
jet′ti̇e̤s	tûr′pen tīne	roll′ing mills
cre̤ vàsse′	plan ta′tions	pine′ap ple̤s

81. SOUND OF **s̤** OR **s̤i** = **zh**

vi̇′s̤iȯn	oc ca′s̤iȯn	in clo′s̤ûre
de çi̇′s̤ion	co he′s̤ion	com po′s̤ûre
de ri̇′s̤ion	in va′s̤ion	ex plo′s̤ion
pro vi̇′s̤ion	de lu′s̤ion	se clu̇′s̤ion
col li̇′s̤ion	con clu̇′s̤ion	con fu′s̤ion

Note: When *accented* vowel is short, the *zh* sound unites with it and forms a syllable in pronunciation.

82. IN PLATEAU REGION OF UNITED STATES

parks	mag′ie	gulch′e̤s	ma̤ jes′tie
peaks	rāng′e̤s	can′yons	scēn′er y
cliffs	snow-clad	scē′nie	star′tling
quartz	sum′mits	wȯn′ders	ē ro′s̤iȯn
me̤′sä	cav′erns	sub lime′	pre̤ç′i̇ pi̇ç*e*

83. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUND OF **sh**

pen′sion	g̈en′tia̤n	spe̤′cial
man′sion	in i̇′tia̤l	ma g̈i̇′cian
de pres′sion	mi li̇′tia̤	sus pi̇′cious
dis cus′sion	tran′sient	ar′ti̇ fi̇′cia̤l
com mis′sion	die′tion ā ry	ben ē fi′cia̤l

Direction: Note that in many words *ci*, *si*, or *ti*, preceding a vowel in the same syllable, represents the sound of *sh*.

84. IN PACIFIC COAST STATES

for′ests	ċlī mat′iċ	fish′er ĭeṣ
red′wood	ċon′trȧsts	ċan′ner ĭeṣ
se quoi′ą̇	ą̇ rĭd′i ty	Yo̊ sem′ĭ tē
çe′dărṣ	hŭ mid′i ty	Ċo̊ lum′bĭ ą̇
fĭr trees	dĭ vĕr′sĭ ty	Pū′ġet Sound

85. WORD BUILDING

ċol leċt′	med′i tate	in′un date
ċon sole′	ġen′er ate	il lus′trate
de ċlâre′	pop′ŭ late	dis trib′ute
ċon vĕrse′	ċom′pen sate	in ves′ti gate
ċom plete′	ċon′stĭ tūte	in trŏ dūçe′

Direction: Write the noun ending in *-ion* which is derived from each verb.

86. IN DETACHED POSSESSIONS OF UNITED STATES

furs	ärċ′tiċ	Ą̇ leū′tiąn	glā′ciĕrṣ
seal	tŏr′rid	Hä waī′ąn	vol ċā′nōeṣ
sa′ble	bam bo͞o′	Es′ki mo	buf′fą̇ lōeṣ
mar′tĕn	tȳ pho͞on′	Tä gä′lŏg	Mą̇ nĭl′ą̇
tųn drą̇	mon so͞on′	Mą̇ lāy′ąn	Mt. McKin′leў

87. DICTATION REVIEW

The *firs* of Washington and Oregon are tall and *straight*. The sequoias of California are "The Big Trees" of the world.

The finest *furs* come from the arctic regions.

Here is some *stationery* for your correspondents.

We wish to buy a *stationary* engine for a cotton gin.

88. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

a̲ droit′	skill′ful	fit′ful	ĭr reg′ū la̲r
bra′zen	brăss′y	dŏç′ĭle	teach′a ble
mod′est	de mūre′	east′ern	ō′ri en′ta̲l
wist′ful	wish′ful	west′ern	oe′çi den′ta̲l
fool′ish	sense′less	lib′er a̲l	ġen′er ous

89. ADJECTIVES OF OPPOSITE MEANING

mā′jŏr	mi′nŏr	con′vex	con′cave
sēn′iŏr	ju̲n′iŏr	mod′ern	ān′cie̲nt
in′ner	out′er	men′ta̲l	phўs′i ca̲l
art′ful	art′less	in tẽr′na̲l	ex tẽr′na̲l
re′çe̲nt	re mote′	pow′er ful	pow′er less

90. FROM MILITARY HISTORY

cōr*ps*	mor′tăr	brĭ gāde′	in′fa̲n try
fla̲nk	can′nŏn	cam pā*ign*′	cav′a̲l ry
bŏm*b*ṣ	*k*nap′sack	in trench′	bat′ter y
ri′fle	sa̲ lūte′	skĭr′mish	vet′er a̲n
mus′ket	pla̲ to͞on′	bay′o net	vol′un teer′

91. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

sane	rā′tion a̲l	rea′ṣon a ble
a̲n̲′gry	*w*räth′ful	in dig′na̲nt
a̲ wâre′	con′scious	sen′si ble
live′ly	glee′ful	vī vā′cious
pro fūse′	lav′ish	prod′i ga̲l
con′sta̲nt	con tin′ū a̲l	per pe(t)′ū a̲l

92. FROM NAVAL HISTORY

fleet	con′voy	mą̇ rïneş′	broad′side
sea′men	gun′boat	squąd′rŏn	tor pe′dōeş
ar′mŏr	eruiş′er	bŏm bard′	com mănd′er
gun′ner	sig′nąl	block ade′	can nŏn ade′
rud′der	en′sīgn	grē nade′	pri′vą̇ teer′

93. TROUBLESOME WORDS

fụll	fụl′ly	wool′ĕn	ą̇l thō*ugh*′
ful fill′	dū′ly	wool′ly	prin′çĭ ple
till	ex çel′	swōl′*len*	can′çeled
un til′	dis till′	*w*hol′ly	ex çelled′
till′age	can′çel	dū′el ing	can′çel lā′tion

94. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

quōth	said	pre dict′	fore tell′
beg	be seech′	pŏr tend′	fore show′
a bate′	less′en	per plex′	puz′zle
a būşe′	mis treat′	hĕr′ą̇ld	pro claim′
con çeal′	se crete′	ex claim′	e ja′u late

95. DICTATION REVIEW

Do you know your *weight?* "Everything comes if a man will only *wait.*"

Here is a picture of the *capitol* at Washington.

"*Capital* solicits the aid of labor." — WEBSTER.

"Wisdom is the *principal* thing; therefore get wisdom." — BIBLE.

"The man who toils for a *principle* ennobles himself by the act." — THEODORE PARKER.

96. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

Adjective	*Verb*	*Noun*
e′qual	e′qual ize	e qual′i ty
le′gal	le′gal ize	le gal′i ty
lo′cal	lo′cal ize	lo cal′i ty
fĕr′tĭle	fer′til ize	fer til′i ty
lib′er al	lib′er al ize	lib′er al′i ty

Direction: Analyze derivatives; *-ity* means *state of being.*

97. VEHICLES

gig	sulk′y	chăr′ĭ ot	wheel′băr′rō*w*
sle*igh*	bug′gy	om′ni bus	lo′cō mō′bĭle
slĕd*ge*	buck′board	bi′çў cle	au′tō mō′bĭle
co*u*′pé′ (-pā′)	pha′ë ton (fā′ĕ-)	tri′çў cle	vĕ lŏç′ĭ pēde
çhāise	bal*l*oo*n*	wag′on ette′	jin rik′ĭ shä

98. ROOT-WORDS AND DERIVATIVES

Noun	*Verb*	*Adjective*
ad viçe′	ad vise′	ad vi′so ry
crit′ic	crit′i çīze	crit′i cal
a pol′o gy	a pol′o gize	a pol′o get′ic
sўm′pa thy	sym′pa thize	sym′pa thet′ic
A mĕr′i ca	A mer′i can ize	A mer′i can

99. WORD BUILDING

or′gan	çiv′ĭl	en′er gy	tўr′an ny
vi′tal	vo′cal	dep′u ty	chăr′ac ter
au′thŏr	bru′tal	har′mo ny	fa mil′iar
pau′per	mag′net	col′o ny	e con′o my

Direction: Construct derivatives from each word.

100. DERIVATIVES ENDING IN **-ible**

fūṣe	fū′ṣĭ ble	vĭ′ṣion	viṣ′i ble
force	fōr′çi ble	a-e′çess	a-e çes′si ble
₵reed	₵red′i ble	de fense′	de fen′si ble
sense	sen′si ble	im press′	im press′i ble
dĭ vide′	dĭ viṣ′i ble	per çeive′	per çep′ti ble

Direction: Define the derivatives, noting that *-ible* means *capable of being.*

101. TERMS USED IN ARITHMETIC

₵u′bi₵	ab′stract	in′te gral	pro pōr′tion
in vẽrt′	con′crete	fra₵′tion al	com poṣ′ĭte
ad′dends	stand′ard	çir′₵u lar	de nom′i nāte
rā′ti o (-shĭ ō)	in′te ger	di ag′o nal	nū′mer a′tŏr
rā′dĭ us	al′i quot	di am′e ter	de nom′i nā′tŏr

102. SOUND OF **c** = **s**

cell	₵res′cent	fan′ci ful	pop′u lăce
cede	pra₵′tĭce	se′₵ere cy	im′be cĭle
mince	pre cede′	in′ci dent	ap pren′tĭce
cease	lu′ci fer	pre ced′ing	ex cel′si ŏr
trance	va′₵an cy	pro ce′dure	ve rac′i ty

Direction: Note that **c**, when followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, has the sound of **s**; the *cedilla* indicates this sound.

103. DICTATION REVIEW

The prisoner was confined in a *cell.* Who soweth good *seed* shall surely reap, and have to *sell.*

Vegetables are kept in some *cellars.*

Spain has *ceded* much territory to other nations.

104. WORDS CONTAINING **ch**

chain	chär′ter	lī′*ch*en	çham′oĭs
chant	chal′ĭçe	an′a͟r*ch* y̆	çha͟ rade′
chime	match′less	*ch*ry̆s′a͟ lis	mus ta͟çhe′
chore	parch′ment	är′*ch*ĭ teet	av′a͟ lanche
ĕŏn*ch*	bach′e lōr	*ch*em′i ea͟l	çhiv′a͟l ry

Direction: Note the *three* sounds represented by **ch**.

105. NAMES OF GAMES

gŏlf	base′ball′	ten′nis	mar′ble͟s
chess	foot′ball	erick′et	check′er͟s
quoits	leap′frog	hŏck′ey̆	bil′lia͟rd͟s
po′lo	hop′scotch	shin′ny̆	dom′i nōe͟s

106. WORDS CONTAINING **ei**

çēil	re çēive′	sēi′zûre	sle*ight*
seize	re çei*pt*′	lēi′s͟ûre	he*ight*′en
se͟*i*ne	de çeive′	per çē*i*ve′	hĕi*f*′er
wēird	de çeit′	fŏr′ĕi*g*n	we͟*ight*′y
ske͟*i*n	con çeit′	fôr′feĭt	eoun′ter feĭt

Direction: Note the *sounds* represented by **ei**.

107. DICTATION REVIEW

Is it against the law to catch fish in a *seine?*
No *sane* man would go to sea in a tub.
His parents came from beyond the *seas.*
But pleasures are like poppies spread, —
You *seize* the flower, its bloom is shed. — BURNS.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

108. LONG SOUNDS ACCENTED

nāpe	gō*u*rd	ne*u*′ter	pā′trĭ ot
ā′pex	brō*o*ch	ne*u*′tra̤l	mā′trȯn ly
nā′ked	re vōlt′	pur sūe′	◦ū′◦eum ber
rā′tion	a̤ d*ie*ū′	pur sūit′	as pīr′a̤nt
fōrġ′er	rē view′	◦on ◦elṳde′	ap′pa̤ rā′tus

Caution: Do not substitute a sound for the one indicated.

109. DUPLICATED CONSONANTS — ONE SOUND

an nex′	pȯm′mel	at′ti tūde	◦om mo′tion
as sent′	bŭr′rō*w*	in′no çe̤nt	◦om mit′tee
dab′ble	stag′ger	dĭ lem′ma	dif′fĭ ◦ult
med′dle	giz′zard	ap pro̤v′a̤l	dis′so lūte
spot′ted	sum′ma̤ ry	◦ot′tă̤ġ er	ne çes′si ty

Note: Observe that the vowel sound before each of the duplicated consonants is *short;* this is generally the case in English words.

110. "ITALIAN **a**"

l*ä*unch	g*ä*unt	p*ä*r′çel	s*ä*u*n*′ter
h*ä*unch	d*ä*unt′less	p*ä*rt′ner	l*ä*u*n*′dry
h*e*ärth	h*ä*unt′ing	g*ä*p′ing	l*ä*u*n*′dress
*p*s*ä*l*m*′ist	fl*ä*unt′ing	be h*ä*lf′	p*ä*r tĭ′tion

Caution: Do not substitute "short **a**" for the "Italian **a**."

111. VOWEL EQUIVALENTS

brew′er	un rṳl′y	va̤ lïse′	fa̤ tïg*ue*′
shrewd′ly	◦on′to̤*u*r	ra̤ vïne′	ob lïq*ue*′
frṳit′ful	◦ȯv′et *o*us	ro̤*u* tïne′	ma̤ çhïne′
brṳis′ing	gôr′ġe*o*us	sär dïne′	mag a̤ zïne′

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

112. Last Syllables Requiring Attention

lā′bel	ĕm′răde	frăġ′ile	lie′o rĭçe
lev′el	bed′stĕad	dŏç′ile	eow′ărd ĭçe
pan′el	prin′çĕss	jŭ′ve nĭle	hĕr′o ĭne
môr′sel	seam′strĕss	ġen′ŭ ĭne	mas′eu lĭne
mär′vel	bel′lōwṣ	let′tuce (-ɪs)	med′i çĭne
eoun′sel	gal′lōwṣ	fĕr′rule	mĕr′ean tĭle

113. "Medial a"

pȧnt	lȧnçe	nȧs′ty	ą̇ lȧs′
tȧsk	prȧnçe	mȧs′sĭve	ą̇ ghȧst′
rȧsp	grȧft	mȧs′tiff	en chȧnt′
gȧsp	brȧss	eȧs′ket	en hȧnçé′
rȧft	quȧff	al′ġe brą̇	un mȧsk′

Caution: Do not substitute "short **a**" for the sound indicated.

114. "Short o," "Medial o," and "Broad a"

mŏck	ehā′ŏs	dą̣ub	bą̣l′są̣m
gŏs′pel	prŏç′ess	swą̣th	bą̣l′drie
trŏugh	phŏn′ies	fą̣ult′y	ą̣w′ful
ac eŏst′	dĭ′a lŏgue	fą̣u′çet	eą̣u′eus
be gŏne′	eat′a logue	ą̣u′burn	pą̣u′per

115. Modified Long Vowels

păl′ăte	vol′ŭme	scrip′tŭre	ad ven′tŭre
frig′ăte	ven′tŭre	sculp′tŭre	fŭr′ni tŭre
eli′măte	tex′tŭre	vī′ō lāte	mis fôr′tŭne
są̣u′są̆ge	ġes′tŭre	här′mō ny	dĕ pär′tŭre

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

116. Sound of Accented ẽ, ĩ, ỹ = û

*h*ẽrb	hẽ*a*rse	ẽ*a*r′nest	pre fẽr′
germ	per′fe-et	mer′maid	un he*a*rd′
nerve	ser′p̣nt	serv′ĭç*e*	pẽr spire′
verse	mer′çĭ ful	vĩr′tū̆e	-eam′phŏr
merġe	mer′-eŭ ry	mỹr′tl*e*	çĭr′-eum flĕx

117. Words containing the Sound of sh

sụre′ly	spē′ciēs̱	A′sĭ ạ̊	e quā′tion
sụre′ty	çen′sŭr*e*	A′sia̱n	de fĭ′cie̱nt
fic′tion	pres′sŭr*e*	Rus′siạ̊	sō′ciạ̊ bl*e*
ān′cie̱nt	Pẽr′sia (-shạ̊)	Rus′sia̱n	ō′cė an′i-e
ăn̲x′ious	Per′sia̱n	Prus′sia̱n	as sō′cĭ ā̆te

118. Phonic Equivalents

Sound of n̲ = ng		Sound of s̱ = z	
-eŏn̲′qu*e*r	băn̲′quet	nā′s̱al	dĭs s̱ŏlve′
-eon̲′quest	dis tĭn̲-et′	dis̱ eas̱e′	sc*ĭ*s̱′sŏrs̱
-eon̲′-eôrd	dis tin̲ guish	dē̆ s̱īgn′	dis̱ ās′ter
-eon̲′gress	lan̲′guạ̊ġe	de s̱ist′	dĭs cern′ (-zûrn′)
-eon′-eave	lan̲′guĭd	dĕs s̱ẽrt′	gōōs̱e′bĕr ry

119. First Syllables Accented

-eŏm′plex	prī′mạ̊ ry	sỹr′ĭnġe	-eŏn′tra ry
dis′-eount	lī′brạ̊ ry	pē′ō̊ ny	ex′quĭ s̱ĭte
vā′-eāte	in′tē̆ gra̱l	dĕs′o lā̆te	lū′di-erous
-eon′stru̱e	băl′-eō̊ ny	bū′reau (-rō)	mis′chĭe vous
mush′room	thē′ạ̊ ter	tab′leau (-lō)	moun′t*a*ĭn ous

Caution: Do not accent these words on the second syllable.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN ACCENT AND SYLLABICATION

120. SECOND SYLLABLES ACCENTED

gu*ĭ* tär′	re ṣūme′	dĭ plo′mą̇
dis ea*r*d′	re sẽa*r*ch′	um brel′lą̇
pre tense′	re sōu*r*ç′ĕṣ	ac ĕlī′mate
ex ploit′	ġĭ ra̍ffe′	tȳ ran′ni ĕal
ro măn*ç*e′	mu ṣē′um	çў lin′dri*e*
mus tą̇ç*h*e′	ho rī′zȯn	dis sў′lą̇ ble
plą̇ teau′ (-tō′)	op po′nę̇nt	il lus′tra tĭve

Caution: Do not accent the first syllables of these words.

121. WORDS CONTAINING THREE SYLLABLES

fī′er y	çĕl′er y	ăl pă*e*′ą̇
rev′el ry	săl′ą̇ ry	tre men′dous
ni′çę̇ ty	grăn′a ry	hick′ȯ ry
po′ĕt ry	phā′ë ton	*eo*ûr′tę̇ ous
o′dĭ ous	a̍r′sę̇ ni*e*	*e*rit′i çĭṣm
nov′el ty	an̲′gū lą̇r	sep′ą̇ rāte
om′ę̇ let	sin̲′gu lar	spĕ′cia̍l ty
ven′i ṣon	pros′per ous	ō′ver see′

Caution: Do not pronounce these as words of two or four syllables.

122. WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES

ôr′di nă̍ ry	dan′dę̇ lī′ȯn	an̲x ī′ę̇ tў (-zī′-)
çem′e tĕr y	mag no′lĭ ą̇	de liv′er y
val′ū a ble	as păr′ą̇ gus	dis *e*ȯv′er y
ġen′er a̍l ly	par′tĭ çĭ ple	im me′dĭ ăte
ġę̇ ŏg′rą̇ phy	rĭ dĭ*e*′ū lous	tem′per a tū̲re

Caution: Pronounce these as words of *four* syllables.

PART TWO

SECTION 2

123. Typical Syllables and Short Vowels

bĕv′e̥l	kĕn′ne̥l	ĕn ă-et′	ĕn ăm′e̥l
pan′ĭe	fun′nel	ex tŏl′	in hab′ĭt
-com′et	em′blĕm	in dent′	in her′it
ton′sil	ce̥n′sus	dis se-et′	em bel′lish
muf′fin	-clas′si-e	dis gust′	fan tas′ti-e
nap′kin	-com′ment	dis sent′	in -cor re-et′

Direction: Note the uses of the *breve*, and observe that all the syllables close with consonants.

124. Words containing Long and Short Vowels

lī′be̥l	bō′nus	ŭm′pīre	ō′rĭ ōle
si′rĕn	pa′thos	quag′mire	me′di um
lu′çid	pro′test	in vade′	pre′mi um
se′-eret	blu̥′ing	im pure′	pu′ġil ist
ze′nith	hȳ′brid	nar rate′	mul′ti tūde

Direction: Note the use of the *macron.*

125. "Long Vowels" and "Modified Long Vowels"

pī′rāte	jō -cōse′	rē dūçe′	dē gree′
vi′brāte	se çede′	re -cline′	ve neer′
prĕl′ūde	se date′	re -claim′	pre çise′
prō′bāte	se -crete′	re frain′	pre su̥me′
prī′māte	su preme′	po made′	pro voke′

Direction: Observe that the *modified macron* is used only in unaccented syllables.

126. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT VOWELS

dĕ bāse′	prō fāne′	re gāin′	de ɛlāim′
de spiṣe′	de frạud′	re pēal′	māin tāin′
prō′file	ɛon vene′	ob tāin′	ɛon çēive′
bāil′iff	pre ɛluḍe′	do main′	frŏn′tiēr
jĕal′ous	pre sɛribe′	de laine′	dis ɛōurse′

Direction: A combination of two vowels in one syllable is called a *digraph.* Name the digraphs above; tell the *silent* vowel in each.

127. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT CONSONANTS

fo*l*ks	hus′*tl*e	*w*ran̲′gle	top′*k*not
fi*dg*′et	gris′*tl*e	*w*rin̲′kle	*k*nit′ting
*h*our′ly	bris′*tl*e	*w*rit′ing	*w*rist′bạnd
ɛ*h*em′ist	tres′*tl*e	*w*rap′per	s*w*ord′fish
ra*tch*′et	re ṣi*gn*′	*wh*ole′sale	*k*nick′*k*nack

128. TYPICAL SYLLABLES

ɛa′per	fen′nel	pol lute′	ran′sack
sa′ber	fer′ret	stock ade′	dan′druff
ɛa′ter	plum′met	diɛ′tate	pam′phlet
ɛa′ble	pret′zel (-sel̤)	the′o̤ ry	e las′tiɛ
ga′ble	sand′wich	the′o̤ rem	e leɛ′triɛ

129. PECULIAR WORD-FORMS

ɛlan̲k	kin̲k′y	mold′er	ter′rōr
gland	drab′ble	smo̤th′er	trust′ing
glair	flus′ter	pli′a ble	val′leys
hal′ter	lend′ing	re lapse′	whith′er
jan̲′gle	black′ing	stum′ble	yearn′ing

Direction: Omit first letter of each word; note result.

130. "ITALIAN **a**" AND "MEDIAL **a**"

lȧss	ą́ dult′	lär′vą́	mā′nĭ ą́
gā′lą́	ą́ bode′	gär′bą́ge	dī′ą́ le-et
blȧnch	ą́ main′	lär′board	mą́ lā′rĭ ą́
-eȧst′ing	-eą́ det′	be -eäl′m′	ănt är-e′ti-e
fȧst′ing	ą́ ro′mą́	-eą́ tärr*h*′	sär′są́ pą́ ril′lą́

Direction: Note the *marks* used to indicate "Italian **a**" and "Medial **a**," both accented and obscured.

131. "BROAD **o**" AND ITS EQUIVALENT **ą**

pą́l′sy	ą́l′der	thwą́rt	ab hôr′
taw′ny	bawl′ing	swarth′y	es -eôrt′
fra*ugh*t	brawl′ing	ha*ugh*′ty	môr*t*′gą́ge
all′spice	ą́*we*′some	as sąult′	ŏr dain′
fal′si ty	ą́*u* ro′rą́	ą́l′ma na-e	tŏr ment′

132. SOUNDS OF **â** AND **ą**

pâr′ing	swąb	wąl′lop	squąd′rŏn
pâr′ent	squąt	wąt′tl*e*	yą*cht*′ing
fâir′ly	swąsh	wąf′fl*e*	quąd′rą́nt
bâre′ly	squąb	squąl′id	quąd′rų ped
re pâir′	wąn′tŏn	s-eą́l′lŏp	quąd′rų pl*e*

Direction: Note that the sound of **ą** is equivalent to "short **o**."

133. "LONG **oo**," "SHORT **oo**," AND EQUIVALENTS

-eŏ -eo͞on′	-erọup	-erų′et	wo͝od′en
har poon′	re prọve′	prų′dẹnt	fo͝ot′sto͞ol
sham poo′	en tọmb′	brųt′ish	mụl′le-y
bal loon′	un -eọuth′	-erų′çi ble	bụl′lĕ tin
fes toon′	-eọu′rĭ er	rų′di mẹnt	-erŭp′per

134. SOUNDS OF **u**

jų′rist	mil′dew	û ṣûrp′	bûr′lap
law′sūit	e-ûr′few	e-ŭl′t͡ůre	work′mạn
fū′tĭle	seûr′vy	vul′t͡ůre	worm′wo͝od
im pūte′	e-ûr′dle	nûr′t͡ůre	wor′thĭ ly
se e-lude′	bûr′dŏck	se-ŭlp′t͡ůre	wor′ship er

135. PHONIC EQUIVALENTS INDICATED BY TILDE

ạl′tăr	lōaf′ĕr	e-an′dŏr	gīrd′ĕr
mo′lạr	em′bĕr	fĕr′vŏr	gīr′dle
wiz′ạrd	teth′ĕr	tū′tŏr	fīr′kin
lag′gạrd	bōl′stĕr	trāi′tŏr	nā′dĭr
slug′gạrd	tĕr′ri ĕr	se-ŭlp′tŏr	tā′pĭr

Direction: Give the sounds of **ĕr**, accented and unaccented.

136. CONSONANT MARKINGS

drĕ*dġe*	ç*ȳ*′e*l*e	dis plaçe′	whĕth′er
e-rinġe	sick′*l*e	dis pleaṣe′	breth′ren
lŏ*dġ*′er	e-rack′*l*e	paç′i fȳ	ex *h*ôrt′
ġ*ў*p′sum	e*h*ron′i*c*	maṉ′gleṣ	ex er′tion
ġib′lets	e*h*ris′*te*n	buṉ′gleṣ	ex emp′tion

Direction: Give the sound of each *marked* consonant.

137. MARKS USED ONLY IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES

i de′ạl	mu′t͡ůạl	e-ŏ′los′sạl
fo′li ă̈ge	e-us′tŏ dy	e-ŏ′lo′ni ạl
dĕ fi′ạnt	e-om′plĕ mẹnt	se-e′rĕ tă̈ ry
del′ĕ gă̈te	mon′ŭ mẹnt	stat′t͡ůtŏ ry
dĕ fend′ạnt	sup′plĕ mẹnt	ŏr′ạ tŏ ry

Direction: Tell uses of *modified macron* and *inverted breve*.

138. NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR

hue	vix′en	re spŏnsе′	e͡ov′er let
gill	pes′tle	plat′form	trą̊ dĭ′tion
pi͡ēr	tĕr′race	rev′er ĭe	grą̊ dā′tion
helm	flor′in	hos′pi tą̊l	pho′tŏ gr̥aph
lȳre	min′ion (-yu̥n)	u ten′sil	ex pĕr′ĭ mę̊nt

Direction: Form the plurals of these words, and give a rule.

139. NOUNS OF SIMILAR MEANING

lea	mead′ōw	man′date	e͡om mȧnd′
mi͡ēn	man′ner	build′ing	ed′i fĭçe
e͡ȧft	e͡un′ning	u′nĭ sȯn	har′mŏ ny
guard	sen′ti nel	use′ful ness	u til′i ty
li͡ēġe	sŏv′er *eign*	e′vil do′er	mal′e fac′tŏr

140. EXERCISE IN FORMING PLURALS

ą̊ bȳss′	trel′lis	lob′by	gal′ler y
ab′scĕss	fôr′tress	sen′try	vą̊ ri′e ty
rē̆ çess′	god′dess	tro′phy	ex trem′i ty
mŏ̊ răss′	çȳ′press	in′ju̥ ry	in fĭrm′i ty
păr′ish	ġēn′ius (-yu̥s)	e͡an′o py	prom′ȯn tŏ ry

Direction: Form plurals, and give the rules which are applied.

141. DICTATION REVIEW

The bridge is supported by *piers* of masonry.

And I *peer* into the shadows,
Till they seem to pass away. — BRYANT.

Strike — for your *altars* and your fires. — HALLECK.

To *alter* for the better is no shame. — DRYDEN.

142. WORD BUILDING

dive	in vest′	a maze′	be g*u*ile′
shave	con sign′	ad mire′	col lide′
choke	con viet′	de note′	com pose′
bu*dg*e	per sist′	es cape′	in duçe′
brows*e*	ex tract′	in çite′	e clĭpse′

Direction: Form past tense and present participle of these verbs by suffixing *-ed* and *-ing;* apply Rule I, page 90.

143. VERBS OF SIMILAR MEANING

wail	lą̄ ment′	throb	pal′pi tate
ru′in	rav′age	fal′ter	hes′i tate
change	trans form′	trans gress′	vi′ō late
al lĕg*e*′	as sert′	hum′bl*e*	hu mil′i ate
de spond′	de spâ*i*r′	in crease′	aug ment′

144. WORD BUILDING WITH **-ing**

dous*e*	con form′	im pede′	a chieve′
fid′dle	con front′	re pose′	de crease′
fum′ble	con found′	dis prove′	chal′leng*e*
floŭr′ish	com pute′	re serve′	em bez′zle
sniv′*e*l	con dĕns*e*′	re vĕrse′	in ter fere′

145. HOMOPHONES DEFINED

pane, *a square of glass.*	faint, *weak; lacking strength.*
pain, *distress, suffering.*	feint, *false show; pretense.*
hale, *healthy.*	wav′ing, *moving like a wave.*
hail, *frozen vapor.*	waiv′ing, *giving up a claim.*

Direction: Write sentences containing these words.

146. TERMS USED IN GRAMMAR

sub′je-et	-eon jun-e′tion	im pĕr′a tĭve
pred′i -eate	prep o sĭ′tion	de -elăr′a tĭve
a̱ nal′y sis	in ter je-e′tion	in tẽr rog′a tĭve
-eom′ple ment	ap pŏ sĭ′tion	ex -ela mā′tion
sub′sta̱n tĭve	par tĭ çip′ĭ a̱l	ex -elam′a tŏ ry

147. WORD BUILDING

jag	blur	de bar′	em bed′	de mûr′
lag	fret	de ter′	-eon -eûr′	re bel′
drag	snub	be fit′	un stop′	re mit′
brag	grip	be stir′	ac quit′	out wit′

Direction: Form derivatives by suffixing *-ed* and *-ing;* observe Rule II, page 92.

148. ADJECTIVES OF SIMILAR MEANING

slow	slug′gish	odd	e-e çen′tri-e
trite	com′mon	oil′y	un-e′tu ous
roil′y	tûr′bid	youth′ful	ju′ve nĭle
eas̱′y	faç′ĭle	nōt′ed	il lus′tri ous
hon′est	sin çere′	skill′ful	dex′ter ous

149. FROM "POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC"

"Want of care does more damage than want of knowledge." "He that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night."

"Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other."

"Then plow deep while sluggards sleep,
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep."

150. DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES

bōn′y	down′y	wax′y	rust′y
mīr′y	meal′y	show′y	mus′ty
prōṣ′y	jẽrk′y	man′ly	chat′ty
sc̆āl′y	bạl̆k′y	kind′ly	snuff′y
snāk′y	chuṉk′y	el̆ĕan′ly	state′ly

Direction: Write the *comparative* and *superlative* forms.

151. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE I

smōk′y	sōl′ing	tūb′ing	o blīġ′ing
blụ′ish	shāp′ing	sīz′ing	re çēd′ing
slāv′ish	shâr′ing	sīz′a ble	re trāç′ing
stȳl′ish	sẽrv′ing	sāl′a ble	re vīv′a̲l
rō′*gu*ish	sc̆âr′ing	sĭz′zling	re hẽ*ars*′a̲l

Direction: Show how Rule I is applied in these derivatives.

152. DERIVATIVES SPELLED BY RULE II

sad′*de*n	ship′per	sc̆ärred	tȯn′n̆ġe
red′*de*n	plot′ter	slurred	snap′pish
hid′*de*n	fop′pish	stunned	shred′ded
stabbed	sop′ping	rig′ging	pa trōlled′

Direction: Show how Rule II is applied in these derivatives.

153. RULE III TO BE APPLIED

row′dy	ef′fi ġy	leak′y	spȯn′ġy
bel′fry	traġ′e dy	froth′y	flab′by
pў̆g′my	fōr′ġer y	thrift′y	sul′try
trea′ty	*eo*ûr′tĕ sy	drear′y	*k*night′ly

Direction: Write *plurals* of the nouns, and *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the adjectives.

154. In British and Danish America

Hud′sȯn	dȯ̆ min′iȯn	ȩod′fish	Green′l̨and
Can′ą̇ dą̇	prov′ĭnçe	whāl′er	Ice′l̨and
Quė̆ beȩ′	dis′triȩt	ĭ′çĭ ness	geȳ′serş
Klon′dike	ĕr′mĭne	frĭ ġĭd′i ty	lī′ȩhenş
St. John's	wą̇l′rus ĕş	New′foŭnd lănd	glā′ciĕrş

155. From Geography of South America

bo′ą̇	Rĭ′ō	veġ ė̇ ta′tion	An dē′a̧n
păm′pą̇s	Chĭ′le	lux ū′ri a̧nt	Am ą̇ zo′ni a̧n
sĭl′vą̇ş	Lĭ′mä	me diç′i nal	Pe ru′vi a̧n
llä′nōş	Quĭ′tō	vol ȩa′nōeş	Pan′ą̇ mä′
llä′mą̇ş	Brą̇ zĭl′	plą̇ teauş′	Ȼāy ĕnne′

156. Words of American Origin

maize	pu′mą̇	po ta′to	ȩan′ni bal
moose	plan′tăin	to baȩ′co	hŭr′ri ȩane
squaw	guä′nō (gwä′-)	ȩą̇ eā′ō	moȩ′ca sin
skunk	guä′vą̇ (gwä′-)	choȩ′o lăte	o pos′sum
ȩą̇ noe′	puĕb′lō (pwĕb′-)	çin ȩhō′ną̇	rac ȩoon′

157. Homophones

quire, 24 *sheets of paper.*
choir, *a band of singers.*

mīn′er, *one who mines.*
mi′nor, *one under legal age.*

dy′ing, *expiring.*
dye′ing, *coloring.*

sig′net, *a seal.*
cyg′net, *a young swan.*

weth′er, *a sheep.*
weath′er, *state of the air.*

ses′sion, *a sitting.*
ces′sion, *a giving up.*

Direction: Use these homophones in sentences.

159. IN THE BRITISH ISLES

ab′beў	Brit′*ain*	mĕ trop′o lis
tex′tĭles	Lȯn′dȯn	Thames (tĕmz)
in′dus trĭes	Ox′fȯrd	West′min ster
mon′ārch y	Cām′brĭdġe	man u fac′to rĭes
com′mȯns	Glās′gow (-kŏ)	u ni ver′si tĭes
pär′lĭa ment	Bel fȧst′	Ed′in burgh (-bŭr ō)

160. WORDS FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON[1]

bȧlk	băr′rō*w*	fel′ly	bur′y
cove	buck′et	fath′ȯm	fŏr lôrn′
creak	bee′tle	blad′der	mō*u*rn′ing
fiēnd	be head′	be hind′	be reave′
breast	be tween′	be smear′	be queath′

161. WORDS OF ANGLO-SAXON ORIGIN

foul	fos′ter	hol′lō*w*	fôr′tĭ ĕth
freak	fick′le	hun′gry	fif′ti eth
hov′el	hag′gle	glâr′ing	hand′i crâft
la′dle	hag′gard	hand′cuff	neigh′bor ly
liv′er	home′ly	hun′dredth	wil′der ness

162. WORDS

All words are pegs to hang ideas on. — BEECHER.

"Words are the only things that last forever."

"Kind words are benedictions. They are not only instruments of power, but of benevolence and courtesy; blessings both to the speaker and hearer."

[1] By *Anglo-Saxon* is meant the language spoken in England after the invasion of Britain by the German tribes in the fifth and sixth centuries, and before the Norman conquest in the eleventh century.

163. WORDS OF CELTIC ORIGIN

The Celts were an ancient race of people who once occupied a great part of western Europe, and whose descendants are now found in Ireland, Wales, and the Highlands of Scotland.

babe	loop	cab′in	rib′bon
bump	tack	cra′dle	spig′ot
drab	prŏng	dock′et	gog′gles
brōg*ue*	*k*nōll	*k*nuck′*le*	băr′răcks
crock	slou*gh*	blŭd*ġ*′*e*on	dru*ġ*′er y

164. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF FRANCE

vĭne′yards	Pa rĭ′sians	*ch*em′i cals
vin′tage	ar tis′tic	pôr′çe lain
silk′worms	com mer′cial	mil′i tā ry
mul′ber ry	in tel′li gent	fôr′tĭ fī cā′tions
çhăm pāgne′	fash′*i*on a ble	är′*ch*ĭ tect ūre

165. WORDS OF FRENCH ORIGIN

frăn*e*	bob′bin	bo*u* que′	bûr lĕsque′
de*ig*n	bal′drie	cro quet′	gro tĕsque′
blouse	dun′*ġe*on	buf fet′	cham′pi on
el*ique*	çhā grin′	bru nĕtte′	cav a lier′
môr′tise	eā prïçe′	cō quĕtte′	çhan de lier

166. WORDS OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR SOUND

leaf, *part of a plant.*	eŭr′rent, *a stream.*
lief, *gladly; willingly.*	eur′rant, *a fruit.*
key, *for a lock.*	can′vas, *cloth for sails.*
quay, *a wharf.*	can′vass, *to examine; to solicit*
sweet, *as sugar.*	cal′en dar, *an almanac.*
suite, *of rooms.*	cal′en der, *a hot press.*

167. FRENCH WORDS IN COMMON USE

fête (fāt), *a festival.*
ca fé (kȧ'fā'), *a restaurant.*
pas sé (pä'sā'), *past, faded.*
soi rée (swȧ'rā'), *evening party.*
tro̤upe, *company of actors.*
dé bris (dā'brē'), *rubbish.*
dé but (dā'bu'), *first attempt.*
çhȧ'peau' (-pō'), *a hat.*
châ teau (shä'tō'), *country seat.*
mat'i née' (-nā'), *an entertainment held in daytime.*
pȯr'tière' (-tyâr'), *curtain hanging across a doorway.*

168. ANGLICIZED FRENCH WORDS

bĕlle	lock'et	ą̇ *die*ū'	sur ren'der
nĭche	eor'set	en dôrse'	eol'lē*ague*
plȧq*ue*	eoŭr'ą̇ġe	en grōss'	ren'dĕz vo̤*us* (rän'-)
friēze	dē'pō*t*	erō çhe̤t'	et'i qu*ĕtte*
bru̇i̇se	loz'enġe	pär qu*e̤t'*	fri-e'ą̇s see'

169. WORDS OF SIMILAR MEANING FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*French*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*French*
fod'der	for'age	old	an tïq*ue'*
wom'en (wĭm'-)	dame̤s	house	man'sion
stĕ*ad*	*lieū*	nim'ble	aġ'ĭle
rough	bru̇sq*ue*	sick'ness	mal'a dy
la'dy	mis'tress	be gin'ner	nov'ĭçe

170. LANGUAGE

A language grows and is not made. — LOWELL.

There is no tracing the connection of ancient nations but by language; and, therefore, I am always sorry when any language is lost, because languages are the pedigree of nations. — JOHNSON.

171. IN THE SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

Danes	Dān′ish	king′doms	pen in′sū lar
Lapps	Swēd′ish	gla′ciers	Stock′hōlm
Finns	ī′ron	gla′cial	Cō′pen hā′gen
dūnes	ore	fiord (fyôrd)	Nor we′gians
märsh′ĕs	fleets	sea′men	Sean di na′vi ans

172. WORDS OF SCANDINAVIAN ORIGIN

gale	baf′fle	kid′nap	lunch′eon
lurch	dap′ple	scuf′fle	rein′deer
bŭlge	dim′ple	floun′der	grey′hound
churn	jab′ber	flip′pant	rig′ma role
bōōth	das′tard	wel′come	bul′wark

173. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE NETHERLANDS

Rhine	low′lands	com′mērçe
dikes	thrift′y	ship′build ing
eas′nals	clĕan′li ness	mer′chant man
wind′mills	in dus′tri al	mer′chan dise
o′ver flow	al lū′vi al	pos sĕs′sions

174. HOMOPHONES

core, *inner part.*	hērd, *of cattle.*
corps, *body of troops.*	heard, *did hear.*
seam, *line of junction.*	breach, *a gap; a break.*
seem, *to appear.*	breech, *the hinder part.*
feat, *an exploit.*	cruise, *to sail back and forth*
feet, *plural of foot.*	crews, *ships' companies.*

Direction: Use these homophones in original sentences

175. WORDS FROM DUTCH LANGUAGE

slo͞op	bal′l̥ast	ea′s̱el	ɛlĭṉk′er
grŭff	dĕr′rick	mea′s̱le̱s̱	ɛa̱ bo͞ose′
a̱ hoy′	dap′per	wā*i*n′sɛo̱t	i′s̱ĭṉ glass
a̱ lo͞of′	loi′ter	land′sɛape	be lē*a*′guer
tat to͞o′	hōl′ster	hogs̱′head	e lope′me̱nt

176. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF GERMANY

K*aï*′s̱er	im mense′	mu̇ s̱ē′ums̱
Bĕr′lin	mil′i tă ry	lit′er a̱ tu͟re
Hăm′bûrg	e quip′me̱nt	ed u̇ ɛa′tion
Mū′ni*eh*	mu s̱ĭ′cia̱ṉs̱	sc*ï*′en tif′ic
Leīp′zig (-sĭk)	çel′e brāt′ed	com pul′so ry

177. USAGE COMPARED

English	*American*	*English*	*American*
stōk′er	fire′man	gu*ä*rd	con duɛ′tŏr
lug′gaġe	bag′gaġe	drīv′er	en ġĭ neer′
turn′out′	sīd′ing	bod′ĭçe	waist
shunt′ing	switch′ing	top′ɛoat	o′ver coat
tram	street car	ga̱ lŏsh′	o′ver shoe

178. BOOKS

My books are friends that never fail me.—CARLYLE

A book is a garden. A book is an orchard. A book is a storehouse. A book is a party. It is company by the way; it is a counselor; it is a multitude of counselors.—BEECHER.

No book is worth anything which is not worth *much;* nor is it serviceable until it has been read, and re-read.—RUSKIN.

179. IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY

lem′ŏnṣ	paint′ings	Rome	Ro′mạn
çit′rŏnṣ	mo ṣā′ies	Na′pleṣ	Nē′a pol′i tạn
sul′phur	gon′dō lạ	Vĕn′ĭçe	Vē nē′tiạn
quạr′rĭeṣ	gon′do lĭēr′	Flŏr′ẹnçe	Flor′ẹn tĭne
stat′ūeṣ	ma-e a rō′nĭ	Lat′in	Vat′i -eạn

180. WORDS FROM THE ITALIAN

flŏss	ban′dit	lạ gōōn′	ĭ′so late
brēve	bun′iòn	-eam′ē ō	mil′li ner
vis′tạ	fres′-eo	-eū′po lạ	rē gat′tạ
quo′tạ	grot′to	pĭ ăz′zạ	min′ĭ ạ tûre
mot′to	stu-e′co	pōr′tĭ -eō	-eăr′i -eạ tûre

181. TERMS RELATING TO MUSIC

ăl′tō	quạr′tet′	op′ĕr ạ	băr′y̆ tone
sō′lo	quin tet′	so nä′tạ	-eon tral′tō
trĭ′o	ses tet′	-eản tä′tạ	lĭ bret′tō
dū et′	pĭ ăn′ō	sŏ prä′nō	ŏr′ạ to′rĭ ō

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words, and note the fact that all these words are derived from the Italian.

182. HOMOPHONES

so, *in such a manner.*	right, *not wrong.*
sow, *to scatter, as seed.*	rite, *a ceremony.*
sew, *to join by a thread.*	wright, *a workman.*
sear, *to burn.*	write, *to express by letters*
sere, *dry, withered.*	bōll, *a pod.*
seer, *a prophet.*	bole, *trunk of a tree.*
cere, *to cover with wax.*	bowl, *a kind of basin.*

183. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

a.e'tŏr	ten'ŏr	tu'mŏr	jan'i tŏr
.eap'tor	vig'or	spon'sor	mon'i tor
re.e'tor	rig'or	liq'*u*or	năr ra'tor
fa.e'tor	jŭ'ror	lan̲'g*u*or	su.e çes'sor
do.e'tor	ŏr'a tor	.elan̲'gor	.eon̲'q*u*er or

Direction: Pronounce these words, giving final **or** the sound of ẽr.

184. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

bo'nus	o'mĕn	tôr'p̲or	tes tā't̲or
vi'rus	.eon'sul	tre'mor	trans la'tŏr
vi.g'il	ros'trum	.eal'a mus	a.g'i ta tor
fun̲'gus	fa̲ rī'na̲	in'ter im	ed'u̲ .ea tor
stā'tus	squa̲l'or	prŏ spe.e'tus	glad'i a tor

185. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
inn	ho tel'	glow'ing	fer'v̲ent
stiff	ri.g'id	wind'ing	tor'tu̲ *o*us
steal	pur loin'	year'ly	an'*n*u a̲l
knave	vil'*la*ĭn	ha'tred	en'mi ty
death	de çease'	shrewd	sa̲ gā'cious

186. MEMORY GEMS ON READING

The habit of reading is the only enjoyment I know in which there is no alloy. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. — TROLLOPE.

No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and the happiest of the children of men. — LANGFORD.

187. UNALTERED LATIN WORDS

for′mu la̤	im′i tā tōr	ȩom poṣ′i tōr
im′pe tus	lib′er a tor	in quiṣ′i tor
pro vi′ṣo	vi′o la tor	pro ġen′i tor
ap pen′dix	in′sti ga tor	in ter çes′sor
pan a̤ çe′a̤	ar′bi tra tor	in ves′ti gā tor

188. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
drink	im bibe′	friend′ly	am′i ca̤ ble
king′ly	roy′al	out′line	de lin′e ate
starved	fam′ished	like′ness	sĭ mil′i tude
war′like	mar′tial	freak′ish	ca̤ prĭ′cious
green′ness	ver′dūre	walk′er	pe des′trĭ a̤n

189. SINGULAR AND PLURAL FORMS FROM LATIN

ax′is	ax′ēṣ	ter′mĭ nus	ter′mĭ nī
ba′sis	ba′sēṣ	strā′tum	strā′ta̤
o a′sis	o a′sēṣ	ver′te bra̤	ver′te bræ (ē)
fo′cus	fo′çī	an ten′na	an ten′næ (ē)
ca̤c′tus	ca̤c′tī	mem o ran′dum	mem o ran′da̤

190. HOMOPHONES

bale, *a package.* / bail, *surety.*

gage, *a pledge.* / gauge, *to measure.*

fain, *gladly.* / fane, *a temple.* / feign, *to pretend.*

stake, *a stick; a wager.* / steak, *a slice of meat.*

raze, *to demolish.* / raise, *to lift up.*

prays, *beseeches.* / praise, *to commend.* / preys, *seizes.*

191. FROM SPANISH GEOGRAPHY

rai′ṣi̇nṣ	ĭr′rĭ gate	e*o*ûr′te sy
ä*l*′mȯndṣ	ir ri ga′tion	no bil′i ty
mẹ̣ rĭ′no	ir′ri ga ble	Ăl ham′brạ̣
sĭ ĕr′rạ̣	pĕaṣ′ạ̣nt ry	Ġĭ bral′tăr
pen in′sŭ lạ̣	ig′no rance	Med′i ter rā′ne ạ̣n

192. WORDS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

las′so	bạ̣ nä′nạ̣	çĭ gär′	är mā′dạ̣
e*o*r răl′	vạ̣ nil′lạ̣	gran dee′	brạ̣ vä′do
sher′ry	flo til′lạ̣	fil′i gree	des per ā′do
bro e*a*de′	em bär′go	g*u*ĕr ril′lạ̣	am bus e*a*de′
e*a*p size′	mu lat′tō	lăr′i at	dul′çĭ mer

193. SYNONYMS FROM DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

Anglo-Saxon	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*
thick′et	e*o*̆pse	boy′ish	pū′er ĭl*e*
bow	o be*i*′sance	fä′ther ly	pạ̣ tẽr′nạ̣l
end	ter′mĭ nus	mȯth′er ly	mạ̣ ter′nạ̣l
hides	pel′trĭe*s*	brȯth′er ly	frạ̣ ter′nạ̣l
law′ful	le′gạ̣l	brȯth′er hood	frạ̣ ter′nĭ ty
last′ly	fi′nạ̣l ly	fore′fä ther	an′çes tõr

194. GEMS FROM LONGFELLOW

"Nature paints not
In oils, but frescoes the great dome of heaven
With sunsets, and the lovely forms of clouds."

"Silently, one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of [the angels."

195. In the Geography of Eastern Europe

Slävṣ	Slą̊ von′ic	mŏsq*ue*	pi*e*′tŭr ĕsq*ue*′
Greece	Gre′cian	mў̆ths	mў̆ thol′o ġy
c*z*är	c*z*ä rĭ′ną̊	tem′pleṣ	çiv′ĭ lĭ zā′tion
sul′tą̊n	sul tä′ną̊	rel′ics	är′*eh*ĭ pel′a go
des′pot	des′pot ĭṣm	ān′cient	Mo ham′med ą̊n

196. Words of Greek Origin

älmṣ	*e*ri′sis	*e*om′e dy	an′e*e* dote
bŏm*b*	*eh*ō′rą̊l	*eh*a ot′ic	an′ti dote
*eh*ôrd	*e*ą̊*us*′tic	de*e*′ade	*eh*rў̆s′a lis
*eh*ȳ*le*	*e*är toon′	de*e*′ą̊ gon	*eh*ron′i cl*e*
*eh*ȳ*me*	ne*e*′tar	pen′ta gon	*e*ą̊ the′drą̊l

197. Synonyms from Different Languages

Greek	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Greek*
base	ped′es tą̊l	chew	măs′ti cate
fran′tic	rav′ing	mad′ness	fren′zy
e pis′*t*le	let′ter	spring′y	e las′tic
ĕx̱ ŏt′ic	for′*eĭg*n	dis like′	an tĭp′a thy
ex′o dus	de pär′tŭr*e*	time′piece	*eh*ro nom′e ter

198. Homophones

- *e*ast, *to throw.*
- *e*aste, *a fixed rank.*

- beer, *a malt liquor.*
- bier, *a device used at funerals.*

- teem, *to abound.*
- team, *animals harnessed together.*

- peak, *top of a mountain.*
- pique, *grudge; spite.*

- drâft, *an order for money.*
- draught (*or* draft), *act of drawing.*

- mär′shą̊l, *a commander.*
- mar′tial, *warlike.*

199. **Ph-**, A SIGN OF GREEK ORIGIN

nў̆mph	phў̆s′ies	ep′i tȧph	hem′i sphere
sphinx	grăph′ic	blas′phe my	ġe og′ra phy
phrās̤e	phœ′nix	pho net′ic	phĭ los′o phy
phas̤e	phăr′ў̆nx	pro phet′ic	phĭ los′o pher
phlĕgm	zeph′ў̄r	phos′phor us	phe nom′e nŏn

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of words.

200. TERMS USED IN TEACHING READING

pitch	e͟om′pȧss	mon′o tone	an tith′e sis
vow′el	sub vo′eȧl	gut′tur ȧl	an tĭ thet′ic
vo′eȧl	as′pĭ rāte	em phat′ic	mod u la′tion
na′s̤ȧl	e͟on′so nȧnt	em′pha sis	in flec′tion
stan′zȧ	o′ro tund	em′pha size	ut′ter ançe

201. FROM A DAILY PAPER, — "WANTED"

tan′ner	trim′mer	coach′man	in spec′tor
tin′ner	rōō̄f′er	watch′man	con trac′tor
cut′ter	pick′ler	sales′man	type′writ er
fit′ter	bot′tler	drȧughts′man	lĭn′o tȳp′ist
pōr′ter	plumb′er	man′ā̆g er	house′keep er
ex′pērt	team′ster	de s̤īgn′er	sales′wom an

202. QUOTATION FROM WHITTIER

"Our fathers' God! from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand,
We meet to-day, united, free,
And loyal to our land and Thee,
To thank Thee for the era done,
And trust Thee for the opening one."

203. FROM A DAILY PAPER, — "WANTED"

gla′zier (-zhĕr)	es′ti ma tŏr	ste nog′ra pher
mill′wright	ad′ver tīṣ′er	cor′re spond′ent
ac ceunt′ant	dec′o ra′tor	su′per in tend′ent
op tĭ′cian	dem′on stra′tor	e′lec trĭ′cian
am′a teûr′	com poṣ′i tor	stat′is tĭ′cian
em ploy ee′	te leg′ra pher	vet′er i na′ri an

204. WORDS ENDING WITH THE SOUND OF **ẽr**, OR OF **a̐r**

fri′ăr	fi′bẽr	elam′ŏr	a′ere
vic′ăr	me′ter	eas′tor	o′gre
so′lar	o′cher	vĭṣ′or	lū′ere
tär′tar	spee′ter	spon′sor	măs′sa ere
vul′gar	scep′ter	the′a ter	sep′ul cher

205. FEMININE NOUNS ENDING IN **-ess**

hōst′ess	ae′tress	mur′der ess	proph′et ess
heir′ess	ġi′ant ess	sor′çer ess	pre çep′tress
hunt′ress	au′thŏr ess	dea′con ess	pro tee′tress
wait′ress	pā′trŏn ess	gov′ern ess	in struc′tress
count′ess	tai′lŏr ess	băr′on ess	shep′herd ess

Direction: Write the *masculine* noun related to these.

206. HOMOPHONES

rest, *repose.*	guīṣe, *appearance.*
wrest, *to take by violence.*	guys, *ropes.*
climb, *to ascend.*	çen′ser, *a jar for incense.*
clime, *a region.*	çen′sor, *a critic.*
vice, *wickedness.*	in dite′, *to compose.*
vise, *a mechanical tool.*	in dict′, *to charge with crime.*

207. From the Geography of Asia

dri′est	stĕr′ĭle	min′ạ̊ ret	mĭ kä′dō
wet′test	fĕr′tĭle	vol can′ic	man′dạ̊ rĭn
hot′test	ban′yạ̊n	nŏ̊ mad′ic	tem′per ate
high′est	la*c′que*r	dŏ̊ mes′tic	A′sĭ at′ic (-shĭ-)
larġ′est	jạ̊ pănned′	pop′ŭ lous	Ç̣e les′tiạ̊l (-chạl)

208. Words from Asiatic Languages

Hebrew	*Persian*	*Arabic*	*Arabic*
sā′tạ̊n	dĭ van′	shēi′k	năph′thạ̊
mạ*u*d′lin	az′ûre (ăzh′-)	mў̆rrh	car′mĭne
chĕr′ub	haz′ạ̊rd	ăl′cove	ė̆ lix′ĭr
sĕr′ạ̊ph	jas′mĭn*e*	shēr′bet	är′se nạ̊l
sab′bạ̊th	păr′ạ̊ dise	na′dĭr	as sas′sin
jụ′bi lee	lạ*u*′dạ̊ num	ze′nith	mas′que*r* ade′

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of unfamiliar words.

209. Words from Arithmetic

cå paç′i ty	rad′i cạ̊l	pol′y gŏn
per çent′aġe	spe çif′ic	di men′sions
in dôrse′ment	ev′o lū′tion	men′sụ ra′tion
prom′is so ry	in′vo lū′tion	quạ̊d′ri lat′er al
part′ner ship	ap prox′i mate	mis′çel la′ne ous

210. Last Syllables with Obscure Short Vowels

pli′ạ̊nt	păt′ẹ̊nt	ō′rĭ ẹ̊nt	ra′di ạ̊nt
ten′ant	tan′ġent	oc′çi dent	rec′re ant
va′grant	păġ′eant	em′i nent	rel′e vant
pen′nant	rāi′ment	le′ni ent	sup′pli ant
poi*gn*′ant	pen′ance	lin′i ment	ap pel′lant

211. LATIN WORDS AND ANGLO-SAXON EQUIVALENTS

Latin	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Latin*	*Anglo-Saxon*
mag′nĭ fȳ,	*to make* great	os′sĭ fȳ,	*to make* bony
mol′li fy,	*to make* soft	stul′ti fy,	*to make* foolish
for′ti fy,	*to make* strong	sa͟n-e′ti fy,	*to make* holy
dig′ni fy,	*to make* worthy	dis qua̤l′i fy,	*to make* unfit
re-e′ti fy,	*to make* right	tes′ti fy,	*to bear* witness

212. WORD ANALYSIS — SUFFIX **-fy** = *to make*

răr′e fȳ	liq′ue fy	çer′tĭ fy	am′plĭ fy
fa̤l′sĭ fy	pu′tre fy	sim′pli fy	-elas′si fy
jus′ti fy	speç′i fy	paç′i fy	beau′ti fy
pu′ri fy	glo′ri fy	stu′pe fy	in ten′si fy
vil′i fy	-elăr′i fy	tўp′i fy	di ver′si fy

Direction: Show how *-fy* modifies the meaning of root-words.

213. TROUBLESOME ENDINGS

ab′stĭ nent	de fi′ant	com pla′çent
co hēr′ent	com plī′ant	con cur′rent
com′pe tent	im por′tant	con sist′ent
dif′fi dent	at tend′ant	di ver′ġent
dil′i ġent	con cord′ant	prev′a lent

Direction: Form nouns by changing *t* final to *ce*.

214. HOMOPHONES

gild, *to adorn.*	plum, *a fruit.*
guild, *an association.*	plumb, *perpendicular.*
gilt, *gilding.*	soar, *to fly aloft.*
guilt, *criminality.*	sore, *tender; painful.*
ewe (ū), *a female sheep.*	coarse, *rough; gross.*
yew, *a tree.*	course, *way; manner.*

215. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN ENDING IN **-able**

	Able to be		*Worthy to be*
tra-ć'tą̇ ble,	led	laụd'ą̇ ble,	praised
pal'pa ble,	felt	ćul'pa ble,	blamed
port'a ble,	carried	ā'mi a ble,	loved
ĭr'ri ga ble,	watered	ex'e cra ble,	accursed
vul'ner a ble,	wounded	des'pi ća ble,	despised

216. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN ENDING IN **-ible**

	Capable of being		*That may be*
viṣ'ĭ ble,	seen	ed'i ble,	eaten
ạụ'di ble,	heard	plạụ'ṣĭ ble,	approved
flex'i ble,	bent	ćred'i ble,	believed
leġ'i ble,	read	el'i ġi ble,	chosen
tan'ġi ble,	touched	per mis'si ble,	permitted

217. DERIVATIVES ENDING IN **-able** OR **-ible**

mail'a ble	a-ć çept'a ble	pro dūç'i ble
nav'i ga ble	ap'plĭ ća ble	per çep'ti ble
ex ćūṣ'a ble	ćol le-ćt'i ble	de stru-ćt'i ble
re ceiv'a ble	re vẽrs'i ble	re me'di a ble
re dūç'i ble	ex̱ *hạust'i* ble	ap pre'ci a ble

218. MARKS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

dash, —	hȳ'phĕn, -	çĭr'cum flex, ^
brace, }	se-ć'tion, §	păr'ą̇ gràph, ¶
ćăr'et, ∧	dag'ger, †	di ær'e sis (-ĕr'-), ..
ćom'mą̇, ,	el lip'sis, * * *	sem'i ćo'lon, ;
ćo'lon, :	brack'ets, [ ]	a pos'tro phe, ’
pe'ri od, .	păr'al lelṣ, ‖	ex'ćlą̇ mā'tion, !
in'dex, ☞	as'ter isk, *	in tĕr'ro ga'tion, ?

219. THE USE OF THE DIÆRESIS AND HYPHEN

zoöl′o ġy (zŏ ŏl′-)	a heavy-faced type
coër′ciŏn (eŏ ĕr′-)	a local-option bill
reën force′ (rē′ĕn-)	an up-to-date edition
reör′gan ize (rē ôr′-)	a well-educated people
preëm′i nent (prē ĕm′-)	a fire-insurance policy

Note: The *diæresis* is used on the last of two adjacent vowels to indicate that both are sounded. The *hyphen* is used between words compounded to form an adjective.

220. TROUBLESOME TERMINATIONS

in′çĕnse	claim′ant	au′di ence
li′çense	im′mi grant	am′bu lance
es′sençe	mis′erē ant	ad mit′tance
se′quençe	ac quaint′ançe	be nev′o lence
of fĕnse′	al le′ġiançe	ex trav′a gance

221. WORDS USED IN PHYSIOLOGY

sin′ew	ret′i na	mem′brane	nu′tri ment
tis′sue	cor′ne a	ab dō′mĕn	nu trĭ′tious
thō′rax	cu′ti cle	di′a phrăġm	con tā′ġious
fra-e′tūre	au′ri cle	car′ti laġe	san′i tā ry
ster′num	ven′tri cle	bron′chĭ al	ep i dem′ic

222. WORDS CONTAINING **c**

zinc	can′çer	va-e′çĭne	mu′çĭ lāġe
duct	con′çert	pres′ence	dis′cĭ plĭne
mulct	eŏ lōgne′	nūi′sance	ġўm nas′tic
deūçe	in çite′	vict′uals	çĕr′ē mō ny
claŭse	lat′tĭçe	lu′na çy	suf fīçe′
de viçe′	pōul′tĭçe	e-e′sta sy	sa-e′ri fice (-fīz)

223. DISEASES — WORDS OF GREEK ORIGIN

ecol'ie	quin'sy	*e*hol'er	pa ral'y sis
pal'sy	ty'phus	lep'ro sy	hys te'ri a
drop'sy	ty'phoid	pleu'ri sy	*pneu*mo'ni a
as*th'*ma	*phthis*'ic	bron *ehi'*tis	sci at'i ea
gan'grene	nau'se a (-she-)	*rheu'*ma tism	dys pep'si a

224. ADJECTIVES FROM THE LATIN WITH SUFFIX **-ous**

	Full of		*Full of*, or *causing*
tim'or *ous*,	fear	a tro'cious,	evil
lu'mi nous,	light	pug na'cious,	fighting
stren'u ous,	action	sump'tu ous,	expense
ma li'cious,	badness	hi la'ri ous,	mirth
au da'cious,	boldness	mi rac'u lous,	wonder

225. WORD ANALYSIS

fi'brous	la bo'ri ous	con temp'tu ous
poi'son ous	me lo'di ous	con'sci en'tious
tre*ach*'er ous	lux u'ri ous	ef fi ea'cious
rap'tur ous	nu tri'tious	ad'van ta'*geo*us
fic ti'tious	er ro'ne ous	mer'i to'ri ous

Direction: Show how these derivatives were formed.

226. WORD BUILDING

at tract'	de ride'	per mit'	com pete'
de tect'	de lude'	per vert'	de rive'
cor rect'	ex plode'	pre vent'	pro hib'it
re flect'	con vul*se'*	cor rupt'	spec'u late
re strict'	se crete'	dif fu*se'*	ap'pre hend'

Direction: Write derivatives ending in *-ion* and *-ive.*

227. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN WITH SUFFIX **-ar**

	Of, pertaining to		*Of, pertaining to*
so'lar,	the sun	lum'bar,	the loins
lu'nar,	the moon	ju'gŭ lar,	the neck
stel'lar,	the stars	joe'u lar,	a jest
oe'u lar,	the eye	see'u lar,	the world
in'su lar,	an island	ver nae'u lar,	a native

228. WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN WITH SUFFIX **-al**

	Pertaining to		*Pertaining to*
o'ral,	the mouth	na'val,	ships
den'tal,	the teeth	nom'i nal,	names
dor'sal,	the back	di ûr'nal,	the day
lin'gual,	the tongue	noe tur'nal,	the night
man'u al,	the hand	çe les'tial,	the heavens

229. DERIVATIVES WITH SUFFIXES **-al** OR **-ar**

tīd'al	lin'e ar	bib'li eal	mus'eu lar
brid'al	tab'u lar	ver'te bral	val'vu lar
fa'tal	tu'bu lar	an çes'tral	gran'u lar
vo'eal	çel'lu lar	pal la'tial	çīr'eu lar
fes'tal	glob'u lar	a ē'ri al (ā ē'-)	an'gu lar

230. SAME SPELLING — DIFFERENT PRONUNCIATIONS

row	bāss	rise	tear	low'er
rō*w*	bȧss	riṣe	teâr	lō*w*'er
bow	līve	close	wīnd	hin'der
bō*w*	līve	cloṣe	wĭnd	hīnd'er
mow	leaḋ	house	wound	eon'jûre
mō*w*	lĕad	houṣe	wọund	eọn jụre'

Direction: Illustrate the use of these words in sentences.

PART TWO

SECTION 3

231. NEGATIVE PREFIXES: **in, un, non**

in ces′sant	un gra′cious	non′sense
il leġ′i ble	un con′scious	non pay′ment
il lim′it a ble	un so′cia ble	non en′ti ty
in del′i ble	un prej′u diced	non reṣ′i dent
in ₵or rupt′i ble	un nec′es sa ry	non at tend′ance
in sep′a ra ble	un col lect′i ble	non com mis′sioned

Direction: Note that these prefixes mean *not*.

232. WORD BUILDING WITH NEGATIVE PREFIXES

prov′i dent	ef fi′cient	par′ti ṣan
pen′i tent	ex pe′di ent	₵om′bat ant
per′ti nent	vol′un ta ry	me tal′lic
re spon′si ble	com bus′ti ble	es sen′tial
re deem′a ble	fal li bil′i ty	ful fill′ment

Direction: Prefix *in, im,* or *ir* to first two columns, and *non* to last column; define the words thus formed.

233. PREFIX **dis-** IN DERIVATIVE WORDS

dis ₵red′it	dis sim′i lar	dis′ad vȧn′tage
dis fa′vŏr	dis′o bliġ′ing	dis in′ter est ed
dis′be lief′	dis′a gree′a ble	dis rep′u ta ble
dis′re spe₵t′	dis *h*on′ŏr a ble	dis′o be′di ent
dis sat′is făc′tion	dis pas′sion ate	dis′pro pōr′tion ate

Direction: Note that *dis-* means *want of, not.*

234. HOMOGRAPHS

butt	mȧst	grate	me′ter	light′er
bōwl	mȧss	quail	muz′zle	crick′et
host	maçe	ounçe	ẹob′ble	swạl′lōw
lȧst	meal	lēague	tem′ple	gam′mȯn
left	lawn	quạr′ry	seut′tle	ẹôr′po ral

Direction: Note that each word has *two* or *more* meanings.

235. HOMOPHONES

lie	new	male	horde	tears
lye	knew	mail	hoard	tiers
hew	flew	mote	step	bold′er
hue	flue	moat	steppe	bowl′der
bōw	seal	birth	slight	as sent′
beau	ceil	berth	sleight	as cent′

236. TWO WAYS OF SPELLING

English	*American*	*Regular*	*Simplified*
plough	plow	though	thẹ
fa′vour	fa′vor	al though′	al thō′
har′bour	har′bor	through	thrụ
hon′our	hon′or	thȯr′ough	thȯr′o
suc′cour	suc′cor	thor′ough fare′	thor′o fare′
de fence′	de fense′	through out′	thru out′
syr′up	sir′up	prō′grăm*me*	prō′grăm
spec′tre	spec′ter	pro′lŏgue	pro′log
cạu′ter ise	cau′ter ize	dec′ạ logue	dec′a log
stig′ma tise	stig′ma tize	dem′a gogue	dem′a gog
serụ′ti nise	scru′ti nize	ped′a gogue	ped′a gog
çiv′i lised	çiv′i lized	cat′a logue	cat′a log

237. PREFIXES **fore-**, **pre-**, AND **ante-**

fore warn′	pre fix′	an′te date
fore bōd′ing	pre jŭ*dġe*′	an′te room
fore′or dain′	pre med′i tate	an′te çēd′ent
fore′thought	pre pay′ment	an′te me rid′i an
fore *knŏwl′edġe*	pre req′uĭ ṣĭt*e*	an′te dĭ lū′vi an

Direction: Define words, noting that prefixes mean *before*.

238. PLANT LIFE AND FLOWERS

sū′măc	dä*hl′*ia (-yạ)	o′le an′der
mul′leĭn	fū*ch′*sĭ ạ (-shĭ ạ)	he′li o trope
mis′*tle* toe	ear na′tion	r*ho′*do den′dron
pep′per mint	hȳ′a çinth	e*hr*ў̆s an′the mum
witch′-ha′zel	pọme gran′ate	mi′gnon ette′ (mĭn′yụn-)

239. PREFIX **ad = to**; **a-**, **ab-**, OR **de = from**

ad′verb	a vẽrt′	de rail′
ạ*d* joined′	a ver′sion	de duct′
ad here′	ab sôrb′	de flect′
ad he′ṣion	ab sôrb′ent	de par′tụre
ad he′sĭv*e*	ab sôrp′tion	de pop′u late

Direction: Note how the prefixes modify the meaning.

240. HOMOPHONES

{eôrd, *a string.* {chord, *in music.*	{mean, *base; servile.* {mien, *look; manner.*
{tale, *a story.* {tail, *of an animal.*	{sheer, *mere; perpendicular.* {shear, *to cut with shears.*
{troop, *of soldiers.* {troupe, *of players.*	{throw, *to fling.* {throe, *extreme pain.*

241. Prefixes **co-**, **con-**, and **counter-**

con join′	co e′qual	coun′ter act′
con voke′	co′ex ist′	coun′ter claim′
con′flu ent	co ör′di nate (-ôr-)	coun′ter march′
con′so nant	co öp′er ate (-ŏp′-)	coun′ter poise′
con vẽr′gent	co öp′er a tĭve	coun′ter bal′ance

Direction: Note *co-* or *con-* = *with*, and *counter-* = *against*.

242. Some Chemical Elements

car′bon	ox′y gen	so′dĭ um
sil′ĭ con	hȳ′dro gen	cal′çi um
bro′mĭne	ni′tro gen	plat′i num
chlo′rĭne	an′ti mō ny	a lū′mi num
i′o dĭne	mag ne′si um (-zhĭ-)	po tas′si um

Direction: Consult a dictionary for the meaning of words.

243. Prefixes **be-**, **en-**, **ex-**, and **inter-**

be numb′	en slave′	ex hale′	in′ter line′
be foul′	en shrine′	ex pand′	in′ter vene′
be grime′	en a′ble	ex port′	in′ter pose′
be lit′tle	en light′en	ex press′	in′ter sperse′
be lāt′ed	en fee′ble	ex punge′	in′ter mit′tent

Direction: Note *be-*, *en-* = *to make*; *ex-* = *out*; *inter-* = *between*.

244. Quotation from James Russell Lowell

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

245. PREFIXES **per-, pro-,** AND **re-**

per vade′	pro tract′	re bound′
per′fo rate	pro trude′	re trace′
per′me ate	pro tru′shion	re is′sue
per en′ni al	pro nounce′	re′con struct′
per am′bu late	pro nun′çi a′tion	re′ës tab′lish

Direction: Note *per-* = *through*; *pro-* = *forth*; *re-* = *back, again.*

246. RELATING TO BUILDINGS

vil′la	a ead′e my	dor′mi to ry
a sȳ′lum	sem′i na ry	lab′o ra to ry
lȳ ce′um	in fir′ma ry	ob sẽrv′a to ry
li′bra ry	mon′as ter y	con serv′a to ry
in′stĭ tūte	gў̆m na′si um	re form′a to ry

247. LATIN PREFIXES **uni-, bi-,** AND **tri-**

u′ni ty	bi sect′	tri′pod	bi en′ni al
u′ni fy	bi sec′tion	tri sect′	tri en′ni al
u′ni form	bi′çў̆ cle	tri′çў̆ cle	bi no′mi al
u′ni vălve	bi week′ly	tri week′ly	tri no′mi al
u′ni corn	bi′vălve	tri′an gle	trĭ sў̆l′la ble

Direction: Note *uni-* = *one*; *bi-* = *two*; *tri-* = *three.*

248. HOMOPHONES

brōach, *to tap; make public.* / brōoch, *a breastpin.*	poles, *long sticks.* / polls, *heads; places for voting.*
loan, *a thing lent.* / lone, *solitary; single.*	mite, *anything very small.* / might, *force; power.*
fort, *a fortress.* / forte, *that in which one excels.*	scull, *a boat; a short oar.* / skull, *bony case inclosing brain.*

249. PREFIXES **mono-, semi-, circum-**

mon′o̊ tone	sem′i tone	çĭr′cum scribe′
mon′o gram	sem′i week′ly	cir′cum spect
mon′o lŏg*ue*	sem′i month′ly	cir′cum vent′
mon′o sy̆l′la ble	sem′i cir′cle	cir′cum po′lar
mon′o sy̆l lab′ic	sem′i an′nu al	cir′cum nav′i gate

Direction: Note *mono-=one; semi-=half; circum-=around.*

250. ON A BILL OF FARE

sal′a̤d	shĭrred	ero qu*ĕ*tte′	ten′der loin′
frit′ter	broil*e*d	spa̤ gh*ĕ*t′tĭ	sue′co tash
chow′der	poached	ver′mï çel′lĭ	ar′ti choke
erŭl′ler	chipped	mae′a̤ ro′nĭ	mar′ma lade
sauer′kraut (sour′krout)	sea̤l′lo̤ped	pie′ca̤ lil′lĭ	horse′-rad′ish

251. PREFIXES **post-** AND **super-**

post′date′	post-mor′tem	sū′pẽr fine
post pone′	post grad͡u ate	su′per sede′
post′script	post nup′tia̤l (-sha̤l)	su′per vi̤se′
pŏs te′ri ŏr	post′me rid′i an	su pẽr′flṳ ous
pos tĕr′i ty	post pone′ment	su′per hu′man

Direction: Note *post- = after; super- = over, beyond.*

252. GEMS FROM TENNYSON

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

"Sweet lips whereon perpetually did reign
The summer calm of golden charity."

253. SUFFIX **-an**

ar′ti ṣa̲n	çĭ vil′ia̲n	Chris′tian (-cha̲n)
tra̲ ġe′di a̲n	lī brā′ri an	Pū′rĭ ta̲n
e͡ŏ me′di an	bar ba′ri an	Lū′ther an
his to′ri an	pol i tĭ′cian	Preṣ bў te′ri an
gram mā′ri an	e lec trĭ′cian	Eu′ro pe′an

Direction: Note that suffix *-an* means *one who, pertaining to.*

254. GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES

ō′pa̲l	ru̲′by	tŭr *quoiṣe′*	e͡är′bu̲n e͡le
ŏn′ўx	gär′net	di′a̲ mond	sar′dŏ nўx
to′paz	jas′per	em′er a̲ld	e͡ar nēl′ia̲n
bĕr′ўl	sap′*phīre* (săf′-)	am′e thўst	e͡*h*rўs′o lite
ag′ăte	moon′stone	to̲ur′ma lĭne	e͡*h*al çed′o ny

255. WORD ANALYSIS

pub liç′i ty	fa tal′i ty	an tiq′ui ty
sin çĕr′i ty	plu̲ ral′i ty	tran quil′li ty
ad vĕr′si ty	for mal′i ty	u′ni form′i ty
in ten′si ty	neû tral′i ty	pos′si bil′i ty
sim pliç′i ty	ab sûrd′i ty	mon stros′i ty

Direction: Note that *-ity* means *state of being.*

256. NOUNS FROM THE LATIN WITH SUFFIX **-ity**

	State of being		*State of being*
a la͡e′ri ty,	brisk.	frĭ vŏl′i ty,	trifling.
i den′ti ty,	the same.	fe roç′i ty,	fierce.
hu mil′i ty,	humble.	dŏ çil′i ty,	teachable.
mo bil′i ty,	movable.	sa gaç′i ty,	shrewd.
fĭ del′i ty,	faithful.	mu′ta bil′i ty,	changeable.
sa lū′bri ty,	healthful.	reç′i proç′i ty,	interchangeable.

257. SUFFIXES **-ancy** AND **-ency**

buoy′an cy	de fĭ′cien cy	per′ma nen cy
bril′liạn cy	ef fĭ′cien cy	con sist′en cy
con′stạn cy	suf fĭ′cien cy	trans pâr′en cy
re lu͟e′tan cy	pro fĭ′cien cy	ex pe′di en cy
men′di can cy	de spond′en cy	bel lĭġ′er en cy

258. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

āl′ien (-yẹn)	pe tĭ′tion	al lē′ġiạnce
tĕn′ūre	mi gra′tion	dis′so lū′tion
hăr′ạss	con vul′sion	jụ′ris die′tion
pẽr′fi dy	fa tĭ′gu͟ing	in′sur rec′tion
pur sū′ing	se ·ēū′ri ty	ū′sụ̆r pā′tion

259. PREFIX **sub-** IN WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN

Prefix *sub-* = *down, beneath*	Prefix *sub-* = *under*
sub du͟e′, *to bring —.*	sub′mạ rïne′, *— sea water.*
sub vert′, *to turn —.*	sub′ter ra′ne an, *— the ground.*
sub side′, *to settle —.*	sub′lū nặ ry, *— the moon.*
sub tend′, *to stretch —.*	sub pœ′nạ, *— a penalty.*
sub tract′, *to draw —.*	sub scribe′, *write beneath.*
sub mĕrġe′, *to sink —.*	sub′jụ gate, *bring under a yoke.*

Direction: Fill each blank with a meaning of *-sub.*

260. FROM THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

ab sŏlve′	re·e′ti tude	suf′fer a ble
con jụre′	mẽr′çẹ̆ nặ ry	in ev′i ta ble
frŏn′tiēr	är′bĭ trặ ry	ex′e ·ēū′tion er
tran′sient	jụ dĭ′cĭ ặ ry (-dĭsh′ĭ-)	mag′na nim′i ty
ăc quĭ ĕsce′	an nī′hĭ late	·eon′saṇ guĭn′i ty

261. PREFIX **trans-** IN WORDS OF LATIN ORIGIN

trans- = *beyond, across, over*

trans′it, *a passing* —.
trans fĕr′, *to convey* —.
trans mit′, *to send* —.
trans poṣe′ *to put* —.
trans port′, *to carry* —.
tran scend′, *to climb* —.
tran scribe′, *to write* —.
trans vẽrse′, *turned* —.
trans mute′, *to change* —.
trans gress′, *to step* —.

Direction: Fill each blank with a meaning of *trans-*.

262. DERIVATIVES WITH PREFIX **trans-**

tran sĭ′tion (-sĭzh′ụn)
trans fĕr′a ble
trans mit′tance
trans′po ṣĭ′tion
trans′por ta′tion
tran scend′ent
tran′script
trans vẽrse′ly
trans mūt′a ble
trans gres′sion
trans gres′sor
trans′ma rine′
trans′at lan′tic
trans al′pine
trans con′ti nen′tal

Direction: Analyze these words; see 261 for meanings.

263. PREFIX **mal-** = **ill, evil**; **multi-** = **many**

măl treat′
mal treat′ment
mal prac′tice
mal′for ma′tion
mal o′dŏr ous
mal′ĭçe
mą̄ lĭgn′
ma lig′nant ly
ma lĭ′cious ly
ma lev′o lent
mul′ti form
mul′ti fold
mul′ti ple
mul′ti pliç′i ty
mul′tĭ mil′lion âire′

264. QUOTATIONS FROM WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT

"The groves were God's first temples."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshipers."

265. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **one who**

-ar	beg′gar, — *begs.*	-ent	de po′nent, — *testifies.*
-ard	drunk′ard, — *is drunken.*	-er	har′bin ger, — *runs before.*
-art	brag′gart, — *boasts.*	-eer	pī′o̊ neer′, — *clears the way.*
-ary	ad′vẽr så ry, — *opposes.*	-ist	oc′u̇ list, — *treats eyes.*
-ant	men′di cant, — *begs.*	-or	ben′e̊ fac′tōr, — *does good.*

Direction: Apply the meaning of the suffix and thus complete each definition by filling the blank.

266. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **state of being**

-acy	çel′ĭ ba̤ çy, — *single.*	-ism	bar′ba̤ rism, — *uncivilized.*
-ance	vig′i lance, — *watchful.*	-ity	prŏb′i ty, — *honest.*
-ancy	poign′an cy, — *stinging.*	-ment	det′ri ment, — *harmful.*
-ence	dif′fi dence, — *bashful.*	-tude	las′si tūde, — *weary.*
-ency	clem′en cy, — *mild.*	-tude	plen′i tūde, — *full.*

267. ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES MEANING: **pertaining to**

-ac	car′di ac, — *the heart.*	-ile	pu′er ĭle, — *a boy.*
-al	pec′tō ral, — *the chest.*	-ine	ca̤ nīne′, — *a dog.*
-an	sўl′va̤n, — *a wood.*	-ish	Finn′ish, — *Finland.*
-ar	a̤u ric′u̇ lar, — *the ear.*	-ite	re-e′on dite, — *a secret.*
-ary	pŭl′mo̊ na̤ ry, — *the lungs.*	-ive	pen′sĭve, — *thought.*
-ic	phon′ic, — *sound.*	-ory	au′dĭ tō ry, — *hearing.*

268. ADJECTIVE-SUFFIXES MEANING: **full of, having**

-ant	dor′mant, — *sleep.*	-ous	fal lā′cious, — *deceit.*
-ate	ob′dū rate, — *hardness.*	-ous	sap′o̊ nā′ceous, — *soap.*
-ful	re sent′ful, — *anger.*	-some	win′some, — *delight.*
-ent	vĭr′u̇ lent, — *poison.*	-y	brīn′y, — *salt.*
-ose	vẽr bōse′, — *words.*	-ey	clay′ey, — *clay.*

269. VERB-SUFFIXES MEANING: **to make**

-ate ren′o vate, — *new.*
-ate stip′u late, — *a bargain.*
-ate re frig′er ate, — *cool.*
-en weak′en, — *weak.*
-fy cō′di fy, — *a code.*
-fy grat′i fy, — *pleasing.*
-ize pul′ver ize, — *dust.*
-ize ag′gran dize, — *larger.*
-ise en fran′chīse, — *free.*
-ise com′pro mise, — *agreed.*
-ish fin′ish, — *an end of.*
-ish re plen′ish, — *full again.*

Direction: Apply the meaning of the suffix to complete each definition above.

270. NOUN-SUFFIXES MEANING: **act of**

-age pil′lāge, — *plundering.*
-age rum′māge, — *searching.*
-ion dĭ la′tion, — *expanding.*
-ion in fū′siŏn, — *pouring in.*
-ion as çen′sion, — *rising.*
-ment e lope′ment, — *running away.*
-ment e jĕct′ment, — *throwing out.*
-ure rup′tūre, — *bursting.*
-ure punc′tūre, — *piercing.*
-al bur′i al, — *burying.*

271. FROM THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

ôr′bit	U′rą nus	gas′e ous	plan′et ā ry
plan′ets	Nep′tūne	sŏl′stĭçe	sphe riç′i ty
Ve′nus	Jū′pi ter	eûr′vā ture	ra′di a′tion
Marş	Sat′urn	e′quĭ nox	in′elĭ na′tion
Mer′cū ry	as′ter oidş	e′quĭ noc′tial	in′can des′cent

272. QUOTATIONS FROM NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE

"Generosity is the flower of justice."

"Echo is the voice of a reflection in a mirror."

"Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained."

273. SUFFIXES **-cle** AND **-cule = a little**

eu′ti ·cle, — *covering.*
can′ti ·cle, — *song.*
ves′i ·cle, — *cell.*
fol′li ·cle, — *pod.*
cŏr′pus cle, — *body.*

mol′ĕ ·cūle, — *mass.*
an′i mal′·cūle, — *animal.*
bär′nȧ ·cle, — *shell-fish.*
ten′ ta ·cle, — *feeler.*
ret′i ·cūle, — *net-work.*

274. WORDS WITH DIMINUTIVE SUFFIXES

lad′dĭe	där′ling	glŏb′ūle	ro ṣette′
las′sĭe	duck′ling	çel′lūle	çig′ȧ rette′
lam*b*′kin	lord′ling	sphĕr′ụle	stat′ụ ette′
man′i kin	nŏz′zle	i′çĭ ·cle	bru nette′
goṣ′ling	speck′*le*	par′ti ·cle	op′er et′tȧ

Direction: Note that suffixes *-ie, -kin, -le, -ling, -ette* mean *little.*

275. WORDS USED IN "EVANGELINE"

lo′tus	pew′ter	in′stinct	sin′ew y
rud′dy	joc′und	heir′loom	ref′lụ ent
rus′sĕt	hŷs′sòp	de′vi ous	se răg′l′io (-yō)
toc′sĭn	stạl′wärt	trem′ụ lous	trạ dĭ′tion
ty′rạnt	plain′tĭve	pon′der ous	sub mis′sion

276. HOMOPHONES

tun	row	pore	maze	reek
ton	roe	pour	maize	wreak
nun	lode	groan	nave	retch
none	load	grown	knave	wretch
ruff	sore	told	bred	freeze
rough	soar	tolled	bread	frieze

Direction: Use each word in a sentence; consult a dictionary.

277. DERIVATIVES OF LATIN ORIGIN

aĕr = air	*aqua = water*	*terra = earth*
ā′ër āte (-ĕr-)	ā′que ous	in tĕr′
ā ë′ ri a̲l (-ë′)	a̲ quăt′ic	tĕr′race
ā′ër ĭ fy (-ĕr-)	a̲ quā′ri um	tĕr′ri to ry
ā′ër ĭ form (-ĕr-)	ăq′ue duct	tĕr res′trĭ al
ā′ër ŏ na̲ut (-ĕr-)	ā′quĭ form	sub′ter rā′ne an

Direction: Note the headings of each column and observe that the meaning of the *root-words* appear in the derivatives.

278. DERIVATIVES OF LATIN ORIGIN

verus = true	*lucidus = clear*	*lumen = light*
vĕr′i ly	lū′çid	lū′mi nous
ve rā′cious	lu̇ çĭd′i ty	lu′mi na̲ ry
ve raç′i ty	pel lū′çid	il lūme′
vĕr′i ta ble	trans lū′çent	il lū′mi nāte
vĕr′i fi ca′tion	e̊ lū′çĭ dāte	il lu′mi nā′tion

279. WORDS FROM GENERAL LITERATURE

wāin	bu′gle	mўr′i a̲d	im′pre ca′tion
thatch	doŭ′blet	su̇ pĕr′na̲l	ŏs′ten ta′tion
thole	dis′ta̲ff	am brō′şi a̲l	ben′ĕ fa c′tion
swa̲rd	dow′er	ăl tĕr′na̲te	ben′ĕ dic′tion
swo͞on	cā′de̲nçe	som bre̲′rō	sū′per stĭ′tion

280. LATIN DERIVATIVES OF **pello, pulsus = drive**

com pel′	com pul′sion	com pul′sive	dis pel′
ex pel′	ex pul′sion	ex pul′sive	re pulse′
pro pel′	pro pul′sion	pro pul′sive	re pel′lent
re pel′	re pul′sion	re pul′sive	pro pel′ler
im pel′	im′pulse	im pul′sive	com pul′so ry

281. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

vita = life	*urbs = city*	*civis = citizen*
vī′tạl	ûr′bạn	çiv′ie
vī′tal ize	ur bane′	çiv′īl
vi tal′i ty	ur ban′i ty	çĭ vil′iạn
vī′tạ sēōpe	sub ûr′bạn	çĭ vil′i ty
re vī′tal ize	in′ter ûr′ban	çiv′ĭ lĭ zā′tion

Direction: Consult a dictionary for meaning of derivatives.

282. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES

primus = first	*minutus = small*	*magnus = great*
prī′mạl	mĭ nūte′	mag′nĭ fȳ
prī′mȧte	mi nū′ti a (-shĭ ạ)	mag′ni tūde
prim′i tive	min′ŭ end	mag nan′i mous
prī′mȧ rĭ ly	dĭ min′ŭ tive	mag nif′i çençe
prī me′vạl	dim′i nū′tion	Mag′nạ Cḧär′tạ

283. WORDS FROM GENERAL LITERATURE

kelp	drụ′id	jo′vi ạl	vē ran′dạ
keel	mis′sạl	mȳs′ti cal	be trō̆th′ạl
sheen	trĕa′dle	man′i fold	e the′re ạl
dĭrġe	dȯve′e-ŏt	dis′so nạnt	ob liv′i ous
çhụte	eum′broŭs	sig′nĭ fȳ	mō̆ not′ō̆ nous

284. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN VERBS

credo = I believe	*specto = I see*	*porto = I carry*
e-reed	in spect′	port′a ble
e-rē′dence	in spec′tion	im port′er
e-rĕd′u lous	spec′tạ e-leṣ	ex port′er
e-re dū′li ty	spec ta′tōr	re port′er
e-re den′tial	spec ta-e′ŭ lar	ex por ta′tion

285. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

pes (ped) = *foot*	*vox* (voc) = *voice*	*manus* = *hand*
pĕd′al	vō′cal ist	man′u al
bi′ped	vo′cal ize	man′ȧ cle
pe des′tri an	vo cal′i ty	man′ŭ script
im pede′	vō′cȧ ble	man′ŭ fac′tūre
im ped′i ment	vo cab′ŭ lā ry	mȧ nip′ŭ lā′tion

286. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN VERBS

tenere = *to hold*		*tendere* = *to stretch*	
tĕn′et	ten′a ble	tend	tend′en cy
ten′ant	ten′e ment	tense	ten′sion
ten′ūre	re ten′tive	ex tend′	ex ten′sion
re tain′	re ten′tion	dis tend′	dis ten′sion
con tain′	con′ti nent	con tend′	con ten′tion

287. WORDS USED IN MECHANICS

wĭnch	beâr′ing	pis′tŏn	re çeiv′er
flănge	gēar′ing	gŭd′geon	con dens′er
tack′le	shaft′ing	pul′ley	trans mit′ter
tack′ling	swiv′el	trol′ley	in′di cā′tŏr
coŭ′pling	rătch′ĕt	throt′tle	os′cil la′tŏr
wind′lass	sprock′et	lev′er ȧge	reg′ŭ la′tŏr

288. QUOTATIONS FROM OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

"Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all."

"When we plant a tree, we are doing what we can to make our planet a more wholesome and happier dwelling place for those who come after us if not for ourselves."

289. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN ADJECTIVES

brevis = short	*omnis = all*	*satis = enough*
brēve	om′ni bus	sat′is fy
brief	om nis′cient	sat′is fac′tion
brev′i ty	om nip′o tent	sā′ti ate (-shĭ-)
ab bre′vi ate	om′ni preṣ′ent	sa tī′e ty
ab bre′vi ā′tion	om niv′o rous	in sa′tĭ a̲ ble

290. WORDS RELATING TO ELECTIONS

oath	vōt′ing	nom′i nee′	af′fi da′vit
pōlḷs	can′vass	in spec′tŏr	nat′ū ra̲l īze
bōōth	re tûrn̤′	reg′is ter	ma̲ jŏr′i ty
vōt′er	ĕ lec′tŏr	dis fran′chīṣe	plu̲ ral′i ty
bal′lŏt	fran′chīṣe	el′i gĭ ble	e lec′tion eer′

291. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN NOUNS

nomen = name	*litera = letter*	*numerus = number*
nom′i nal	lit′er al	nu′mer al
nom′i nate	lit′er a̲ ry	nu′mer ous
mis no′mer	lit′er a̲ tu̲re	nu mĕr′i cal
de nom′i nate	il lit′er a̲te	in nū′mer a ble
nō′men clā′tu̲re	il lit′er a̲ cy	sū′per nū′mer a̲ ry

292. ACCENT AND MEANING

Nouns	*Verbs*	*Nouns*	*Adjectives*
pre′fix	pre fix′	ex′pert	ex pĕrt′
es′cort	es côrt′	gal lănt′	gal′la̲nt
con′trast	con trast′	com′pact	com pact′
prŏg′rĕss	prŏ gress′	in′va̲ lid	in val′id
com′press	com press′	preç′e dent	pre çēd′ent

293. WORDS DERIVED FROM LATIN NOUNS

corpus = body	*mare = sea*	*navis = ship*
ĕôr′pus *cle*	mą̇ rïne′	na′vy
ĕor′pŭ lent	măr′i ner	na′val
ĕor po′re al	mar′i tīme	nav′i ga ble
in ĕôr′pŏ rate	sub′mą̇ rïne′	nav′i ga′tion
ĕor′pŏ ra′tion	trăns′mą̇ rïne′	cir′cum nav′i gate

294. WORDS FOUND IN COLONIAL HISTORY

tō′tĕm	bûr′ġess	strat′e ġy	roy′al ist
sā′chęm	ram′part	strat′a ġem	em′i grate
ran′sŏm	pil′lo ry	pal′i sade′	an tip′ŏ dēş
mis′sion	ĕol′o nist	wĭtch′ĕrâft	rep′ri mand
ĕom′paĕt	voy′ăġ er	maġ′is trăte	nąu′ti cal

295. LATIN DERIVATIVES

vertere = to turn

re vẽrt′	in vẽrt′	ad′vẽrse
dĭ vẽrt′	in vẽrse′	ad vẽr′si ty
di vẽr′sion	in vẽr′sion	ad′ver są̇ ry
re vẽrse′	sub vẽr′sion	ĕon′trŏ vẽrt
re vẽrs′ĭ ble	sub vẽr′sĭve	ĕon′trŏ vẽr′sy

Direction: Note how prefixes and suffixes are combined with the roots *vert* or *vers*, to form derivatives; define each word.

296. FROM COLONIAL HISTORY

Prŏt′es tant	per′se ĕū′tŏr	in tẽr′pret er
prŏ vin′cial	in tol′er ant	in′flu̧ en′tial
ren′dĕz vọus (răn′-)	tȳ ran′nĭ cal	ab′o riġ′i nēş
sep′ą̇ rą̇ tist	con′sci en′tious	ăr′is to-e′rą̇ çy
hos′pi tą̇ ble	ex′pe dĭ′tion	rev′ŏ lū′tion ist

297. DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN WORDS

vocare = *to call*	*flectere* = *to bend*	*sensus* = *feeling*
vo ċā′tion	fleċ′tion	sen′si tĭve
vŏċ′ą̄ tĭve	de fleċ′tion	sen sā′tion
in voke′	in fleċ′tion	sen′su al (-shụ ą̄l)
in′vo ċā′tion	re fleċt′	sen′ti ent (-shĭ ẹnt)
con′vo ċa′tion	re fleċ′tŏr	in sen′si bil′i ty

298. FROM CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES

quo′rum	wel′fare	fel′ŏ ny	ḕ mol′ŭ ment
ċon′sul	en ti′tle	pĭ′rą̄ çy	pŏ lit′i ċą̄l
im′post	re prĭṣ′ą̄l	pen′ą̄l ty	ex pend′i tŭre
joûr′nąl	at tain′der	req′uĭ ṣĭte	ap pōr′tioned
trēa′ṣon	in ven′tŏr	rev′ē nūe	tran quĭl′li ty

299. LATIN DERIVATIVES

cor = *heart*	*caput* = *head*	*dens* = *tooth*	*lex* (legis) = *law*
ċore	cap′tion	den′tal	le′gal
ċôr′date	cap′taĭn	den′tist	le′gal ize
ċôr′dial (-jąl)	cap′i tąl	den′tist ry	il le′gal
ċŏn′ċôrd	cap′taĭn çy	den tĭ′tion	leġ′is lāte
ac ċôrd′ançe	de ċap′i tate	den′tĭ frĭçe	leġ′is lā′tŏr

300. FROM CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES

märque	se′ċere çy	im peach′ment	ad′mi ral ty
ex cīṣe′	in dĭct′ment	baṉk′rupt çy	af′fir ma′tion
con vene′	as cĕr tāin′	ċon′se quençe	reṣ′ig na′tion
ą̄d joûrn′	ex ċe′ŭ tĭve	ċon ċŭr′rençe	e nū′mer ā′tion
re prieve′	o riġ′i nāte	am bas′są̄ dŏr	rep′rḗ ṣent′ą̄ tĭve

301. LATIN DERIVATIVES

fortis = strong	*æquus = equal*	*centum = hundred*
fōrt	e qua′tion	çen′tū ry
fôr′ti fȳ	e′quĭ dis′tant	çen ten′ni al
for′ti tude	e′quĭ lat′er al	çen′tē nă ry
ĕôm′fōrt ing	e′quĭ aṉ′gu lar	çen′tē nā′ri an
for′tĭ fī ĕa′tion	e′quĭ lib′ri um	çen′tĭ grāde

302. FROM UNITED STATES HISTORY

pạ̊ rōl′	mu′ti ny	ĕon ĕus′sion	ē vaĕ′ū āte
drạ̊ gōōn′	ĕal′i ber	se çes′sion	ĕon çĭl′i āte
re ĕruṵt′	am′nes ty	in ĕûr′sion	re tal′i āte
taĕ′ties	biv′ouăe	ar′mĭ stĭçe	ar til′ler y
fûr′lō*ugh*	re triēvē′	ĕon′trạ̊ band	ser′ġeant (sär′-)

303. LATIN DERIVATIVES

tractus = drawing	*plicare = to fold*	*loqui = to speak*
traĕ′tion	du′pli cate	lo quā′cious
traĕ′tạ̊ ble	dū pliç′i ty	el′o quent
re traĕ′tion	trip′li eate	el′o ĕu′tion
con traĕ′tion	im′pli ĕate	el′o ĕū′tion ist
ex traĕ′tion	ac ĕom′plĭçe	sŏ̄ lil′ŏ̄ quȳ

304. FROM UNITED STATES HISTORY

fŏr′ăy	mạ̊ rạ̊ud′er	haz′ard oṵs	bŏm bärd′ment
rap′ĭne	gu*ĕ*r ril′lạ̊	tȳr′ạ̊n noṵs	an tag′o nist
ēāis′sọ̊n	ag gres′sŏr	mū nĭ′tion	im pet′ū ous
ĕär′bīne	dev′as tāte	găr′ri son	e man′çi pāte
seab′bard	ĕon′fis ĕāte	en ĕrōach′	am′mu nĭ′tion

305. DERIVATIVES FROM THE GREEK

metron = a measure

me′ter, — *of length.*
di am′ḙ ter, — *through.*
per im′ḙ ter, — *around.*
ther mom′e ter, — *of heat.*
bą̣ rom′e ter, — *of the weight of the air.*
an′e mom′e ter, — *velocity of wind.*
hy drom′e ter, — *velocity of water.*
pe dom′e ter, — *number of steps.*
çy ẹlŏm′e ter, — *revolutions of a wheel.*
ẹhrŏ nom′e ter, — *time.*

306. WORDS USED IN NATURE STUDY

pet′ą̣l	scī′ŏn	ex′o ġens	rụ′mi nant
se′pą̣l	an′ther	en′do ġens	mī′grą̣ tŏ ry
pol′len	sta′men	an′nŭ al	hī′ber nāt ing
pis′til	lĕg′ūme	per en′ni al	ẹal ẹā′rḙ ous
ẹā′lyx	ẹŏ rol′la	de çid͡ŭ ous	her bā′ceous

307. WORDS CONSTRUCTED FROM GREEK ROOTS

-graphy = writing or *description*

lĭ thog′rą̣ phy, — *on stone.*
stĕ nog′ra phy, — *in shorthand.*
pho nog′ra phy, — *by sound.*
pho tog′ra phy, — *by light.*
tḙ leg′ra phy, — *from afar.*
or thog′ra phy, — *correctly.*
bī ŏg′rą̣ phy, — *of a life.*
ġe og′ra phy, — *of the earth.*
tŏ pog′ra phy, — *of a place.*
phў̣s̱′ĭ og′ra phy, — *of nature.*
ą̣u′tŏ bī og′ra phy, — *of the writer's life.*

308. QUOTATIONS FROM GREEK WRITERS

I affirm that the good is the beautiful. — PLATO.

Truth is the beginning of every good thing. — PLATO.

Prefer loss to dishonest gain; the former vexes you for a time, the latter will bring you lasting remorse. — CHILO.

309. GREEK DERIVATIVES

hudor = water	*dunamis = power*	*onoma = name*
hȳ′drant	dy′nạ mo	sy̆n′o ny̆m
hy drạu′lic	dy′na mīte	an′to nym
hy drog′rạ phy	dy nam′ics	*ps*eū′do nym
hy′drŏ phō′bi ạ	dy′na grȧph	hom′o nym
hy drop′a thy	dy′na mom′e ter	ạ non′y mous

Direction: Look up the meaning of these words.

310. WORDS USED IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

phy̆s′ics	spe çĭf′ic	ạ eọus′tics
sī′phŏn	grav′i ty	eap′il lă ry
fŭl′erum	vĕ lŏç′i ty	çen trif′ŭ gạl
me *eh*an′ics	pŏ ros′i ty	çen trip′e tạl
mĕ *eh*′an ĭsm	in ẽr′ti a (-shĭ ạ)	ex pĕr′ĭ men′tạl

311. GREEK DERIVATIVES

phone = sound	*philos = friend*	*autos = self*
phŏn′ie	phĭ los′o phy	ạu′to grȧph
*e*ū′pho ny	phĭ lol′o gy	ạu tom′ạ tŏn
sym′pho ny	phil′o pe′nạ	ạu′tŏ mat′ic
phō′nŏ grȧph	phĭ lan′thro py	ạu′top sy
hom′o phōne	phil′har mon′ic	ạu ton′o my

312. WORDS OF INTERESTING ETYMOLOGY

om′ni bus, *for all* — Latin joke.

bank′rupt, *a broken bench*, — the money-changer's bench was broken on his failure.

buck′wheat, *beech-wheat*, — the grains are like *beech* nuts.

reç′i pe, Latin for, *take thou.*

dŏff, literally *do off.*

dŏn, literally *do on.*

dove′tail, *to fasten*, by shaping like a dove's tail spread.

eal′i eo, named for *Calicut.*

cop′per, named for *Cyprus.*

313. STANDARD UNITS OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

mē′ter, the standard *of length*, equal to 39.37 in.

âre, *the unit of surface* = 10 meters square, or 100 square meters.

stēre, *a unit for solids* = a cubic meter.

lĭ′ter, *the unit of capacity, being a cubic decimeter* = 2.113 U. S. pints.

grăm, *the unit of weight* = to the weight of one cubic centimeter of pure water, or 15.432 grains.

314. LATIN PREFIXES AND DECIMAL PARTS

dĕç′ĭ = one tenth	*çĕn′tĭ = one hundredth*	*mil′lĭ = one thousandth*
deç′ĭ me′ter	çen′tĭ me′ter	mil′lĭ me′ter
deç′i lĭ′ter	çen′ti lĭ′ter	mil′li lĭ′ter
deç′i gram	çen′ti gram	mil′li gram

315. GREEK PREFIXES AND MULTIPLES IN METRIC SYSTEM

dĕc′ȧ = 10	*hee′to = 100*	*kĭl′o = 1000*	*mўr′ĭ ȧ = 10,000*
dee′ȧ me′ter	hee′to me′ter	kĭl′o me′ter	mўr′ĭ ȧ me′ter
dee′a lĭ′ter	hee′to lĭ′ter	kĭl′o lĭ′ter	mўr′ĭ a lĭ′ter
dee′a gram	hee′to gram	kĭl′o gram	mўr′ĭ a gram
dee′a stēre	hee′to stēre	kĭl′o stēre	mўr′ĭ âre

316. WORDS USED IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

bal′ançed	sŏ no′rous	liq′uĕ fae′tion
vae′ū um	mo men′tum	ŏs′cil lā′tion
pen′dū lum	re sult′ant	com press′i ble
max′i mum	in′çĭ dençe	e lee′trĭ fied
min′i mum	am′plĭ tūde	cûr′vĭ lin′ĕ ar
im mĕr′sion	frie′tion al	ree′tĭ lin′ĕ ar
per cus′sion	mŏ lee′ū lar	cўs′tal lĭ za′tion

317. GREEK DERIVATIVES

-logy = science of, discourse on

bī ŏl′ŏ ġy, — *life.*
ehrŏ nol′o ġy, — *dates.*
eŏn eh*ŏ*l′o ġy, — *shells.*
ɪeh′thў ol′o ġy, — *fishes.*
ôr′nĭ thŏl′o ġy, — *birds.*
zŏ ŏl′o ġy, — *living creatures.*
pą̊ thol′o ġy, — *diseases.*
psȳ ehol′o ġy, — *human soul*
os′te ol′o ġy, — *the bones.*
min′er ăl′o ġy, — *minerals.*
ġen′e ăl′o ġy, — *family descent.*
me′te ǫr ŏl′o ġy, — *atmospheric phenomenon.*

318. WORDS RELATING TO CIVIL GOVERNMENT

prē′çin̲et
town′ship
suf′frą̊ġe
çit′i zen̲ ship
nat′ū ra̲l īzed
ju̲ dĭ′cia̲l
mū niç′i pa̲l
maġ′is te′ri a̲l
ex̲ e€′ū tĭve
leġ′is lă tĭve
tax a′tion
priv′i leġ ĕ̲ẹ̊
im mū′ni tĭe̲ẹ̊
€ôr′po ra′tion
ad min′is trā′tion

319. NAMES OF CIVIL OFFICERS

shĕr′iff
bā̊l′iff
jus′tĭç e̲ẹ̊
a̲l′der man
€oun′çil man
as ses′sŏr
re €ôrd′er
trĕa̲ẹ̊′ur er
sū′per vī′ẹ̊ŏr
€ŏn′stą̊ ble
maġ′is trą̊te
pros′e €ū tŏr
in spe€′tŏr
€om mis′sion er
€omp trōl′ler (€on-)

320. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT, AND OFFICERS

re pub′lic
mŏn′a̲r€h y
the ŏ€′ra̲ çy
de mo€′ra çy
ăr′is to€′ra çy
en′voy
€on′sul
min′is ter
pres′i den̲t
€ŏn′gress man
Cabinet — Secretary of
State, Navy, Labor,
War, Treasury, Interior,
Commerce, Agriculture.
At tor′ne̊y-General
Post′mas ter-General

321. WORDS USED IN THE COURTS

*e*ode	sen′tençe	de mûr′rer	*e*us tō′di ạn
*w*rit	*e*om mūte′	chản′çer y	req′uĭ ṣĭ′tion
staṭ′ūṭe	ac quit′tạl	chản′çel lŏr	a*e*′cŭ ṣā′tion
plain′tiff	man dā′mus	sŭr′rō gāte	mis′de mē*a*n′ŏr
eq′uĭ ty	in juṇ*e*′tion	ôr′di nạnçe	a*e* *k*nŏ*w*l′ĕd*ġ* mẹnt

322. NOUNS USED ONLY IN ONE NUMBER

Plural	*Plural*	*Plural*	*Singular*
ásh′ĕṣ	an′nạlṣ	trou′ṣerṣ	news
as′sets	bit′terṣ	ō′ver ạllṣ	eth′i*e*s
ti′dingṣ	är′*e*hīveṣ	nup′tiạlṣ	phўṣ′i*e*s
ves′perṣ	tweez′erṣ	*e*ôm′pạss ĕṣ	mŏ lăs′seṣ
mat′ins	sc*ĭ*ṣ′sŏrṣ	ob′se quĭeṣ	pol′i ti*e*s

323. SUFFIXES DISTINGUISHING THE DOER AND RECEIVER

pay′er	pay ee′	em ploy′er	em′ploy ee′
dō′nọr	do nee′	as sī*g*n′er	as′sĭ*g*n ee′
les′sŏr	les see′	*e*on sī*g*n′ŏr	*e*on′sĭ*g*n ee′
grảnt′ọr	grản tee′	môr*t*′gă ġôr′	môr*t*′gă ġee′
le gā′tŏr	leg a tee′	gu*ă*r′ạn tôr′	nom′ĭ nee′

Note: *-er* or *-or* indicate *the doer*, and *-ee the receiver.*

324. DERIVATIVES WITH **ck**

zĭn*k*ed	mim′i*ck* er	col′i*ck* y	rol′li*ck* ing
pic′ni*ck*ed	mim′i*ck* ing	frol′i*ck* ing	pic′ni*ck* er
frol′i*ck*ed	traf′fi*ck* er	phўṣ′i*ck*ed	pic′ni*ck* ing
traf′fi*ck*ed	traf′fi*ck* ing	phўṣ′i*ck* ing	biv′*o*uă*ck*ed
mim′i*ck*ed	shel lac*k*ed′	*phth*ĭṣ′i*ck* y	biv′*o*uă*ck* ing

Note: *k* is inserted in derivatives to indicate the pronunciation, since *c* before *e*, *i*, or *y* has the sound of *s*.

325. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

frăn-e	th*ä*'ler	green'backs	re sō*ur*ç'ĕs
lī'en	g*u*ĭn'ea (-ĭ)	-eŭr'ren çy	re mit'tançe
lād'ing	job'ber	spē'cie (-shĭ)	-eon sī*g*n'ment
sū'ing	in'voice	păr'i ty	ma tū'rĭ ty
sûr'plus	dun'ning	def'i çit	-eol lat'er al

326. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

as sess'	reck'*o*n	boy'-eott	sỹn'di -eate
re bate'	ven dūe'	gą zĕtte'	g*u*ăr'an ty
de mīse'	sun'drĭes	lär'çe ny	con çes'sion
con çēde'	s-*h*ĕd'ûle	tel'e gram	lū'erą tĭve
en grōss'	dis bûrse'	prō spĕ-e'tus	in'ven to ry

327. ARTICLES OF COMMERCE

jē*a*nş	erą vat'	păr'a sŏl	gaz'et teer'
roş'ĭn	ăs'phălt	ho'şier y	çhĭf'fō n*i*ēr'
glu'-eōse	çē ment'	-eas'sĭ mere	e le-e'tro tỹpe
-e*h*rō'mō	sôr'g*h*um	-eŏch'i neal	re frig'er ā'tŏr
-ear tōōn'	mat'ting	sas'są fras	con fe-e'tion er y

328. TERMS RELATING TO BUSINESS

ac -eru*e*d'	sol'vęn çy	com mod'i tĭes
ū'şū ry (-zhū-)	-eo pärt'ner	av'*o*ĭr du poiş'
flu-e'tū ate	-eon ve*y*'ançe	dis -erep'an çy
stim'u late	a-e çept'ançe	dĭ re-e'to ry
spu'ri ous	fin'an çiēr'	con'fi den'tial
lĭq'uĭ date	de făl'-eate	ne go'ti ą ble (-shĭ-)
quit'claim	de fą*u*lt'er	ex tra*ô*r'dĭ nă ry

329. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

tell′er	pĕr′jū ry	re mū′ner ate
vouch′er	wạr′rạn ty	con sol′i date
prō′çeeds	ẹal′ẹu late	dis ẹrĭm′i nate
tăr′iff	pros′e ẹūte	mo nŏp′o lize
ẹus′tŏm er	re′im bûrse′	ac ẹom′mo date
puṉ′e′ tū̆ al	ex′e ẹu′tion	ad min′is tra′tŏr

330. WORDS USED IN BUSINESS

ex pĕnse′	fĭ nan′cial (-shạl)	pro prī′e tŏr
ap prāiṣe′	sub stan′tial	pe ẹū′nĭ ạ̊ ry
state′ment	ẹrē den′tial	pro fĭ′cien çy
at tach′ment	sta tis′ti ẹs	ẹŏr′re spond′ençe
al low′ançe	ex chaṉġe′a ble	lĭ′a bil′i tĭeṣ
in frĭṉġe′ment	in dem′nĭ fy	com mu′ni cate

331. SUFFIXES **-able** AND **-ible**

miṣ′er a ble	ạ̊ vail′a ble	ad mis′si ble
praẹ′ti ẹạ̊ ble	wạr′rạnt a ble	con tempt′i ble
rep′ū tạ̊ ble	dis pen′sạ̊ ble	os ten′si ble
mal′le a ble	in im′i ta ble	ẹon vĕrt′i ble
dis′pu ta ble	in ẹŏr′ri ġĭ ble	in vin′çĭ ble

332. MEANING DISTINGUISHED BY ACCENT

con′vĕrt	in′stinct	fre′quẹnt
con vĕrt′	in stinct′	fre quĕnt′
con′crete	com′pound	con sum′māte
con crete′	com pound′	con′sum māte

Direction: Pronounce each word, give its part of speech, and use it in a sentence.

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

333. DUPLICATED CONSONANTS IN SUCCEEDING SYLLABLES

vel′lum	but′ter y	am mō′nĭ ạ
son′net	ĕăr′rĭ ȯn	ȩom mem′ȯ rate
saf′frȯn	băr′ris ter	ȩom mend′ạ ble
ren′net	bin′nạ ȩle	ȩom men′sụ rate
ȩor rōde′	sup′pŭ rate	ȩom′men tă ry
but′tress	gu͡ĭl′lŏ tïne′	in′flam mā′tion
ȩlăp′bōard	des′ic ȩate	ȩon′stel lā′tion
(*or* klăb′ȯrd)	flum′mer y	im′mạ tē′rĭ ạl

Direction: Note that each *duplicated* consonant represents but one sound.

334. WORDS WITH CONSONANT MARKINGS

ĕăr′ĕt	brŏn̲′*eh*ō	pres tige′ (-tēzh′)	re ṣŏlve′
ĕăr′ạt	ȩan̲′ker	ves′tĭġe	dis pōṣe′
ȩon çīse′	ăn̲′guĭsh	ḕ mĕrġe′	ex̱ *h*ôrt′
joȩ′und	jun̲ȩ′tu͡re	dĭ vĕrġe′	ex̱ *h*ạus′tĭve
ēā′pȯn	lĭn̲′guĭst	hĕ*a*th′er	ex̱ ĕmp′tion
duȩ′ạt	suȩ çĭn̲ȩt′	fōrth′wĭth′	diṣ cĕrn′

335. WORDS CONTAINING SILENT LETTERS

*k*nāve	be nī*g*n′	kĕr′chĭef	r*h*ĕt′ȯ rie
*k*năck	ȩon dī*g*n′	ȩŏn′du͡ĭt	sў̆n′a gŏg*ue*
*k*nōll	ȩon dĕm*n*′	dŭ*dg*′eȯn	hem′*gr* r*h*ăġe
vōg*ue*	in veig*h*′	stûr′ġeȯn	lam′bre qu͡ĭn
t*h*ȳme	ạr rāig*n*′	rīme′ster	ex chĕq′*ue*r
strĕ*tch*	ạs suāġe′	grȯ tĕsq*ue*′	es ȩu*tch*′eȯn
*p*shạw	hạ răng*ue*′	in vē′*i*′gle	ȩō′ạ lĕsce′
seoûrġe	boûr ġeois′	un wiēld′y	ȩŏn′vạ lĕsce′

336. Long Vowels ending Accented Syllables

pā′thŏs	ạ trō′cious	sī′ne ∈ūre
grā′tĭs	pre ∈ō′cious	lē′ni ẹn çy
glăm′ŏur	∈ạ pā′cious	dė̄ mō′ni a∈
plā′∈ạ ble	tė̄ nā′cious	rė̄ mē′di ạl
sā′lį ẹnt	rạ pā′cious	trạ ġē′di ạn
ar ∈ā′num	vŏ̇ rā′cious	∈on nū′bi ạl
dė̄ ∈ō′roụs	ig′nŏ̇ rā′mus	ạ mē′nạ ble
men dā′cious	ul′ti mā′tum	ab stē′mi ous

337. Short Vowels in Accented Syllables

bĕr′y̆l	∈ạ rŏt′id	să∈′ra ment
ĕp′ŏ∈*h*	bär bär′i∈	as pĕr′i ty
hĕr′e sy	mĕṣ mĕr′i∈	ex pĕr′i ment
dĕr′e li∈t	dis ∈rĕ′tion	at′mos phĕr′i∈
ĕr′ụ dīte	prŏp′a gāte	py̆ răm′i dạl
dĕf′ĭ nĭte	prĕj′ŭ dĭçe	∈ạl lĭg′rạ phy̆
tĕl′ė̆ s∈ōpe	frĭv′ŏ̇ loụs	ty̆ pŏg′ra phy̆
sy̆m′mė̆ try̆	quĕr′ụ lous	∈ạ mĕl′ŏ̇ pärd

338. Words to be Carefully Discriminated

a∈ çept′	ex çept′	çĕl′ẽr y	săl′ạ ry
săt′ĭre	săt′y̆r	fôr′mẽr ly	fôr′mạl ly
tĭ′tle	tĭt′tle	∈on′fĭ dẹnt	∈on′fĭ dạnt′
stăt′ūe	staṭ′ūre	pe tĭ′tion	pär tĭ′tion
bā′bẹl	băb′ble	ạl lū′ṣion	ĭl lū′ṣion
pil′lạr	pil′lōw	pop′ŭ loụs	pop′ŭ lăçe
spē′cie (-shĭ)	spē′cies (-shēz)	∈om′plĭ mẹnt	∈om′plė̆ mẹnt
ġē′nus	ġēn′ius	ĕm′i grạnt	ĭm′mĭ grạnt

339. LONG VOWELS IN LAST SYLLABLES

bō′vīne	an′ō dȳne	lem′ȯn ād*e′*
fe′line	an′ą̄ lȳze	dom′ĭ neer′
le′ō nine	ag′grē gāte	-erē′ō sōte
ăth′lete	ag′grą̄ vate	las′si tūde
chil′blāin	em′ą̄ nate	vĭ çĭs′sĭ tūde
sū′ĭ çīde	fŭl′mĭ nate	pan′tō mīme
-eus′pĭ dōr	suf′fō -eate	val′en tīne
sep′ą̄ rāte	un′dū late	quar′an tīne

340. SOUNDS OF **i** IN LAST SYLLABLES

Ăl′pĭne	an′ĭ lĭne	Phĭl′ip pĭneş
chal′ĭçe	aq′uĭ lĭne	but′ter ĭne
ben′zĭne	gas′ō lĭne	in ter′stĭçe
des′tĭne	av′ą̄ rĭçe	-elan des′tĭne
du-e′tĭle	dom′ĭ çĭle	ąu′tō mō′bĭle
brō′mīde	neg′ą̄ tĭve	lō′-eō mō′bĭle
-ehlō′rīde	in′fąn tīle	in dĕf′ĭ nīte
môr′phĭne	-eo′-eą̄ ĭne	fĭg′ûr ą̄ tĭve

341. WORDS CONTAINING THE SOUNDS OF **ū** AND **u**

lūre	dū′plĕx	dū′bĭ ous	lū′dĭ -erous
lūte	dū′rĕss	dū′tė ous	lū′brĭ -eāte
ew′er (ū′-)	dĭ lūte′	lū′ną̄ tie	-eū′lō gīze
ex ūde′	ad dūçe′	lū′çĭ fer	-eū′-eum ber
in ūre′	dė̆ dūçe′	ė̆ lū′sĭve	in′stĭ tūte
im būe′	ob tūse′	jų̄′bĭ lant	-eon dū′çĭve
en sūe′	hĭr′sūte	ex -elų′sĭve	-eol lū′şion
e lūde′	lūke′wąrm′	in -elų′sĭve	in tū′ĭ tĭve

Direction: Do not give **ū** the sound of **o͞o**.

342. WORDS WITH THE SOUND OF "ITALIAN **a**"

gäp*e*	be ẹ̈älm′	cär′trĭd*g*e	pą̈ lä′ver
quäl*m*	em bälm′	tär′lą̈ tą̈n	pan′ŏ rä′mą̈
zo*u* äve′	läu*n*′drў	ç*h*är′lą̈ tą̈n	prom′ẹ̈ näde′
plą̈ ẹ̈ärd′	jäu*n*′dĭç*e*	är′mą̈ tu̇̈re	mär′ç*h*i*o*n ess
pär q*ue*t′	lär′bō*a*rd	p*h*är′mą̈ ç*y*	kin′der gär′tą̈n

343. WORDS WITH THE SOUND OF "BROAD **a**" = **ô**

spą̈*w*n	lăn′dą*u*	ą̈ vą*u*nt′	ep′ą*u* let
thrą̈ll	ç*e*n′tą*u*r	ą̈ thwą̈rt′	ą*u*′tō ẹ̈rat
ex ą̈lt′	bą*u*′ble	ap plą*u*d′	pą*u*′çĭ ty
bą̈ są̈lt′	ôr′ġĭeş	ap plą*u*ş*e*′	ną*u*′ti lus
pą̈ pą*w*′	môr′bid	ą*u*s tēre′	pôr′phy ry

Direction: Do not shorten "broad **a**" or "broad **o**" to the sound of "short **o**."

344. SOUNDS OF **o** IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

flŏr′ĭd	r*h*ŏmb	ŏb′sō lēte	dŏl′ŏr *ou*s
flŏr′in	sŏl′der	prŏd′i ġy	*eh*ŏl′er ie
sŏr′rel	eą̈ lŏr′ie	ŏr′i fĭç*e*	*eh*ŏr′is ter
gŏs′sip	en seŏnç*e*′	serŏf′ū lą̈	prō bŏs′cis
hŏm′ăġ*e*	erŏss′-eyed	sўn ŏp′sĭs	frŏn′tĭs pieç*e*

Direction: Do not make "short **o**" an equivalent of "broad **a**" or "broad **o**."

345. PRONOUNCING REVIEW

The fall of Manila marks an epoch in the history of the Philippines. Some automobiles are operated with gasoline. Benzine, creosote, and aniline dyes are sold by druggists. Almonds and apricots from the oasis were served for dessert.

346. LONG VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

dā′tą	vī′nous	Ą dō′nis	ī′sō therm
bās′ie	sē′nīle	ar mā′dą	ē′quą ble
pē′nal	ehlō′ral	tī ā′rą	ē′quĭ poiṣe
sē′quel	seą lēne′	ō mē′gą	tē nā′cious
fē′tĭsh	ob sçēne′	pą nä′dą	pan thē′ŏn
ō′gle	eru sāde′	ple bē′ian	strą tē′ġie
ō′ṣiĕr	eŭr tāil′	nī′hil ist	re quīt′al
ō′krą	ō pāque′	ī′sō lāte	sub sīd′ençe

347. SHORT VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES

ŏf′fal	tĕp′ĭd	nŭg′get	vŏl′a tĭle
văs′sal	fĕt′id	prĕt′zel (-sel)	ŏr′ĭ ṣon
nĕe′tąr	pŏl′ŭp	pŭn′ġent	săe′rĭ lĕġe
pĕl′let	nŏm′ad	wĕap′on	sŏph′ĭst rў
wĭz′en	stŏl′id	săn′guine	păr′a dĭgm
vĭs′cid	tĭn′sel	sĭl′ĭ eą	Phăr′ĭ see
shĕk′el	tĕn′on	sĭb′i lant	mĕt′a phŏr
tĕt′ter	tĕth′er	sĭn′is ter	rĕe′om pense

348. OBSCURE SHORT **a** OR **e** IN LAST SYLLABLES

bī′as	elī′ent	tĕm′pō ral
frų′gal	āil′ment	eon′jų gal
sean′dal	neg′lĭ ġent	pet′ŭ lant
pe rus′al	def′ĕr ençe	rė pug′nant
rem nant	pes′tĭ lençe	in elem′ent
tol′er ant	ret′ĭ çent	re çip′i ent
ăr′rō gant	tour′ną ment	be nef′i çent
sem′blançe	ad jā′çent	e quĭv′ą lent
main′te nançe	ĭr′ĭ dĕs′cent	ĕr′y sip′ė las

349. WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES

ăx′ĭ ȯm	prē′mĭ ẽr	lĭn′ė̇ a̱ġe	e̱om plĕx′ion
rā′pĭ ẽr	e̱ăṣ′ū a̱l	ĭm′ăġe rў	ob nŏx′ious
ĕm′ẽr ў	nū′e̱lė̇ us	ple bē′ia̱n	ė̇ grē′ġious
sẽs′a̱ mė̇	făb′ū lous	dẽs′uė̇ tūde	ė̇ mŏl′lie̱nt
vĭt′rĭ ȯl	ăm′ō rous	stū pĕn′dous	griēv′ous lў

Direction: Pronounce these words in *three* syllables.

350. WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES

rė̇ gā′lĭ a̱	ā′pĭ ă ry	stẽr′ė̇ ō tўpe
hў′ġĭ ĕn′ie	a̱ pē′rĭ e̱nt	stẽr′ė̇ ō se-ōpe
hў′mė̇ nē′a̱l	dė̇ lĭr′ĭ ous	vā′rĭ ė̇ gāte
ex tem′pō rė̇	as phўx′ĭ a̱	e̱on spie′ū ous
dī ŏç′ė̇ sa̱n	am bĭg′ū ous	prō mĭs′e-ū ous
dĭph thē′rĭ a̱	am phĭb′ĭ ous	vō lŭp′tu̱ ous

Direction: Do not shorten these into words of *three* syllables.

351. WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** EQUAL **sh** OR **shĭ**

fā′cia̱l	fa̱ çē′tious	ė̇ mā′cĭ āte
glā′cia̱l	tẽr′tĭ ă ry	ė̇ nŭn′cĭ āte
fă-e′tious	in ĭ′tĭ āte	ex pā′tĭ āte
vĭ′cious	of fĭ′cĭ āte	pro pĭ′tĭ āte
vĭ′tĭ āte	ap prē′cĭ āte	ex -eru̱′cĭ āte

352. WORDS TO BE CAREFULLY DISCRIMINATED

mis′sa̱l	mis′sīle	in′ter çēde′	sū′per sēde′
pal′let	pal′ette	prŏph′ė̇ çў	prŏph′ė̇ sў
ex çeed′	re çēde′	prė̇ sẽnt′me̱nt	pre sen′tĭ ment
su-e çeed′	se çēde′	lĭn′i me̱nt	lĭn′ė̇ a̱ me̱nt
pro çeed′	pre çēde′	re spĕ-et′ful lў	re spĕ-e′tĭve lў

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN ACCENTUATION

353. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

ăb′je-et	ôr-*ches′*tra̤l	ăl′a bas ter
ĕx′ta̤nt	çhĭv′a̤l rie	ăd′jĕ-e tĭve ly
ĭn′nate	çhĭv′a̤l *rous*	erĕm′a̤ tō ry
pûr′*lieū*	e-ŏm′mŭ nist	e-ŏm′pa̤ ra̤ ble
e-ŏn′trīte	e-ŏm′mŭ nism	e-ŏn′tŭ mĕ ly
e-ăm′phēne	e-ŏn′flu e̤nçe	e-ŏn′tŭ ma̤ çy
är′bŭ tus	e-ŏg′ni za̤nçe	pĕr′emp tō ry
e-lĕm′a̤ tis	ôr′thō ĕ pў	*may′*o̤r a̤l ty

354. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

a̤ dĕpt′	ŏr nāte′	e-ō rō′na̤	in quīr′ў
e-a̤ băl′	tra̤ pēze′	e-ŭ rā′tŏr	pў rī′tēs
e-ur tāl′	ga̤r rōte′	a̤ e-ū′mĕn	sў rĭn′ga̤
e-ŏn′to̤ur	re̤ elṳse′	bĭ tū′me̤n	e-ō lŏs′sus
dĭ văn′	re̤ e-ōurse′	ăl bū′mĕn	băl mŏr′a̤l
dĭ vest′	ab strṳse′	an chō′vў	ĕn′ĕr vāte
la̤ pĕl′	as tūte′	çe̤ răm′ie	e-on dō′le̤nçe
re̤ lāy′	de fṳ̆-et′	*ehĭ* mē′ra̤	ap pĕl′la̤te

355. PRIMARY ACCENT ON THIRD SYLLABLES

băr′rĭ-e-ād*e′*	dis′e-on çert′	ăl′tĕr nā′tion
sĕr′e̤ nād*e′*	ef′fĕr vĕsc*e′*	mĕn′in ġī′tis
păl′ĭ sād*e′*	păt′e̤nt ee′	in′de̤ e-ō′*rous*
e-ŏl′o̤n nād*e′*	măn̤′ga̤ nēs*e′*	de-e′lĭ nā′tion
bŭ-e′ca̤ neer′	păl′a̤n q*uïn′*	def′a̤ mā′tion
rep′a̤r tee′	dis′e-om mōd*e′*	del′e̤ tē′ri *ous*
im′por tūn*e′*	e-ō′a̤*d* jṳ′tŏr	dē′mō nī′a̤ e-a̤l
op′por tūn*e′*	çў′e-lō pē′a̤n	hō′me̤ ŏp′a̤ thy

356. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY ACCENTED

ā′lĭ ạs — lō′eāt ĕd — eạl lī′ō pḗ
ăl′ạ mōde′ — vạ gā′ry — zō̆ dī′ạ eạl
bĕl′lĭ eōse — ạ zā′lḗ ạ — mạ nī′ạ eạl
eôr′dụ roy′ — eŏg nō′mĕn — är tĭf′ĭ çer
eăv′ạl eāde′ — plḗ thŏr′ie — in eŏm′pạ rạ ble
ĕx′tĭr pāte — chim păn′zee — in sū′per ạ ble
ăg′grạn dīze — quĭn tĕs′sẹnçe — in dĭs′sō̆ lū̆ ble
eŏn′tĕm plāte — dḗ mŏn′strạ ble — in dĭs′pū̆ tạ ble

357. WORDS OFTEN INCORRECTLY PRONOUNCED

ăl′eōve — ăl′tĕr nāte — eạ tăl′pạ
fŭl′some — ăl′tĕr eāte — de çī′sĭve
dough′tў — ăpt′ĭ tūde — il lŭs′trāt ĕd
ġĕr′und — ĕq′uĭ pắge — il lŭs′tră tōr
he͟i′nous — brĭg′ạn tïne — ē′quạ nĭm′i ty
lĭn̲′guạl — frăt′ĕr nīze — ĭr rḗ fūt′ạ ble
lōath′some — ĭn′tĕr ĕst ĭng — ĭr rĕp′ạ rạ ble
līthe′some — ē′eō̆ nŏm′ies — in eŏn̲′grụ ous

Direction: Note carefully the vowel sounds and accent.

358. WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

ăd′ĭ pōse — ĕx̲′ĕm plắ rў — tḗ lĕg′rạ phĕr
çĕl′lū̆ loid — lăm′ẹn tạ ble — in ĕx′ō̆ rạ ble
lē′nĭ ẹnçe — fôr′mĭ dạ ble — in ĕx′trĭ eạ ble
dĕs′ig nāte — ē′men dā′tion — in tĕr′mĭ nạ ble
păr′af fĭn — dep′rĭ vā′tion — in hŏs′pĭ tạ ble
rĕp′ạ rạ ble — de′tes tā′tion — hō′mō̆ ġē′ne ous
prĕf′ĕr ạ ble — in′ter lŏe′ū̆ tōr — ep′ĭ zō̆ ŏt′ie
eŏn′sẽr vā′tōr — in′dĭ eạ tō̆ rў — ō′lḗ ō̆ mär′gạ rïne

359. SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING TEST

blous*e*	pȳ′thŏn	dė̆ mīs*e*′	pär′ti s̱a̱n
slou*gh*	pĭ′qua̱nt	dĭ vŭl*g*e′	păr′ox ȳs̱m
sc*h*ĭs̱m	vīs′-ount	suf fūs̱e′	prē′scĭ e̱nt
t*i*ērç*e*	mŭr′ra ĭn	brā′ziĕr	sȳn′the sis
fō′lĭ ō	mȯn̲′grel	mȳr′ĭ a̱d	tăl′is ma̱n
mē′nĭ a̱l	pŭnch′e*o*n	mĭr′a̱ -ele	rĕs̱′ō na̱nç*e*
pæ′a̱n (pē′-)	rė̆ sc*i*nd′	dȳ′na̱s ty	rā*i*l′ler y
sough (sŭf)	ŏb′lō quў	-eŏr′rĭ dôr	ne*u* răl′gĭ a̱

360. SPELLING AND PRONOUNCING TEST

a̱ be*y*′a̱nç*e*	păr′a̱ līz*e*	a̱ pŏs′ta̱ sy
ā*i* lăn′thus	ŏs′cil lāt*e*	hў pŏ-e′rĭ sy
per sĭm′mon	văç′il lāt*e*	an tĭç′ĭ pāt*e*
tō bŏg′ga̱n	sûr′çĭn̲ gl*e*	an′tĭ sĕp′tic
-eō′in çīd*e*′	să-e′*ch*a̱ rĭn*e*	pre çĭp′ĭ to*u*s
-eŏn′dė̆ sc*e*nd′	frăn̲k′in çĕns*e*	a̱ mēl′iō rāt*e*
drȯm′ė̆ dă ry	ŏm nĭs′*ci*e̱nçe (-nĭsh′-)	pĭ-e′ca̱ lĭl′lĭ
ĭr′ĭ dĕs′*c*e̱nt	in dĭg′ė̆ no*u*s	sĭ′mul tā′nė̆ *ou*s

361. PROPER NAMES OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

€ăl′ā*is*	O rī′on	Rō*o*′s̱ē vĕlt
Sĕv′ĭll*e*	Nĕm′ė̆ sis	Dī′az (dē′ăs)
Hĕm′a̱n̲s	Păl′ĕs tīn*e*	Thiers (tyâr)
€ōle′rĭd*g*e	€*h*ăl dē′a̱n	Lou bet′ (lōō bĕ′)
Mŏs′lem	Mĭ-e*h*′a*e*l ma̱s	Goe′the (gû′tē)
Bu̱d′*dh*ĭs̱m	Port Sä ïd′	Vĕn′e zue′la (-zwē′lȧ)
Bĕd′*o*u ĭn	Păn′a̱ mä′	Pall-Mall′ (păl măl′)
Ple′ia des (plē′ya̱ dēz)	Păr′a̱ guā*y*	Bue′nos Ai′res (bwā′nōs ī′rās)
	Chĭ′le̱	

SPECIAL EXERCISES IN PRONUNCIATION

362. WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

å dō′bĕ	bo͝o′lĕ värd	sȧ′chet′ (-shā′)
sĭ ĕs′tå	çhȧ′peau′ (-pō′)	bal′let′ (bȧl′ā′)
fi ȧs′eō	tro͝us′seau′ (-sō′)	sō′brĭ′quet′ (-kā′)
fies′ta (fyĕs′tä)	vaude′vĭlle (vōd′-)	nĕg′lĭ gee′ (-zhā′)
fi nä′le	mĕn′ů	mï rage′ (-räzh′)
pä drō′ne	cō′gnac (-nyȧk)	mė̆ nȧ̆g′ĕr ĭe
mȧt′å dōr	bo͝o′illon′ (-yôn′)	cor tège (kôr′tĕzh′)
im brō′glio (-brōl′yō)	bo͝o′doir′ (-dwär)	ré gime (rā′zhēm′)

363. WORDS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

sôr′tiē	eō′tē rĭe	séance (sā′ȧns)
eå närd′	ex′pō′sé′ (-zā′)	cuisine (kwē zēn′)
çhăp′ĕr ōn	mĕm′oir (-wŏr)	en core (ȧn kōr′)
sĭl′*ho͝u* ĕtte′	rĕs′ĕr voir (-vwôr)	en nui (ȧn nwē′)
sŏl′ĭ tâire′	ăp′rō pōs′	en trée (ȧn′trā′)
so͝u′vē nïr′	é clat′ (ā′klȧ′)	vignette (vĭn yĕt′)
ȧt′tȧ′ché′ (-shā′)	sȧ′vant′ (-vȧn′)	dĭs′hå bïlle′
ré su mé (rā′zu′mā′)	säng′-froid′ (-frwä′)	chauf feur (shō′fûr′)

364. A PRONOUNCING TEST

Roosevelt, Loubet, and Diaz were Presidents during the first decade of the twentieth century.

A doughty communist delivered an address before the lyceum, during which he indulged in much piquant raillery at the expense of his opponent.

Neither butterine nor oleomargarine is served in this restaurant. Our menu is preferable.

365. FRENCH EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS

au revoir (ō′ rẽ vwȧr′), *till we meet again.*
bôn′ tôn′, *good style.*
bôn′ mōt′, *a jest.*
belles-lĕt′tres, *polite or elegant literature.*
carte blanche, *full permission.*
comme il faut (kŏ′mēl′fō′), *as it should be.*
coup d'état (kōō dā′tä′), *a stroke of policy.*
en masse (äṇ′ mȧs′), *in a body.*
en route (äṇ′ rōōt′), *on the way.*
billet-doux′ (bĭl′ĕ dōō′), *a note, or love letter.*
faux pas (fō′ pä′), *a false step.*
Honi soit qui mal y pense (ō′nē swä kē mȧl ē päṇs′), *Evil to him that evil thinks.*
on dit (ôṇ dē′), *they say.*
nom de plume (nôṇ′ dē plụm′), *a literary title.*
qui vive (kē vēv′), *alert.*
garage (gȧ′räzh′), *an automobile station.*
répertoire (rā′pĕr′twär′), *a list of pieces or parts.*
tête-à-tête (tāt′ ȧ tāt′), *a private conversation.*
vis-à-vis (vē′ zȧ vē′), *face to face.*

366. LATIN EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS

ăd in fī′nĭ tum, *to infinity.*
ad lib′ĭ tum, *at one's pleasure.*
bō′nȧ fī′dē, *in good faith.*
cŏm′pŏs mĕn′tis, *of sound mind.*
dē făc′tō, *in reality.*
dē jụ′rē, *by right.*
ē plụ′rĭ bŭs ū′num, *one from many.*
ĕx′ of fĭ′cĭ ō (-fĭsh′ĭ ō), *by virtue of office.*
ĕx pär′tē, *on one side.*
in stā′tū quō, *in the former state.*
in tō′tō, *wholly.*
in me mō′ri am, *in memory of.*
mō′dus ŏ pē ran′dī, *mode of operating.*
nē plŭs ŭl′trȧ, *nothing beyond.*
pĕr ăn′num, *by the year.*
per dī′em, *by the day.*
prō ĕt cŏn, *for and against.*
quĭd prō quō, *an equivalent.*
sī′nē dī′ē, *without day.*
vī′vȧ vō′çē, *orally.*
vī′ȧ, *by way of.*
vĕr′sụs, *against.*
fī′nĭs, *an end.*

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